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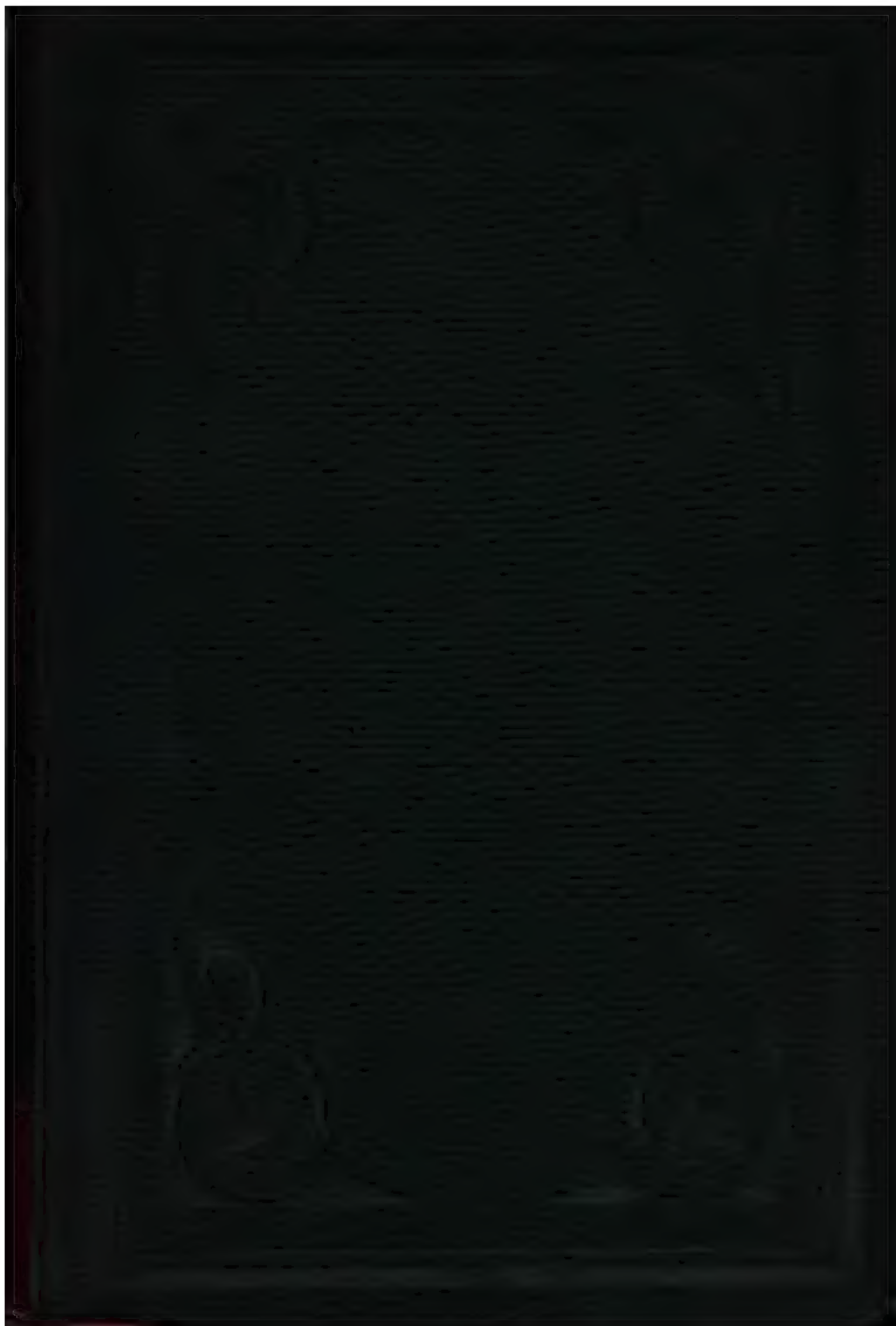
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THE ELEMENTS
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR,

INCLUDING

**ACCIDENCE, IRREGULAR VERBS, AND PRINCIPLES
OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION;**

ADAPTED TO THE SYSTEM OF CRUDE FORMS,

BY

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PREFACE.

THAT method of teaching the Accidence of the Classical Languages which, under the name of the "Crude-Form System," discards the fiction under which the nominative case of a noun, or the 1st person of the present tense of a verb, is treated as, in some peculiar sense, *the word*, from which the other cases or tenses are deduced, has so far made good its ground as no longer to stand in need of defence or apology. That the nominative case is as much a *formed word* as the accusative or genitive, that is, made like the other cases by addition of a suffix, or by some equivalent process, from a stem or declinable form called in this Grammar the *Crude Form*,* and that the present tense of a verb is also very generally made in like manner from a verbal stem; that the various cases and tenses are easily made from the stem or crude form, but only by most artificial and sometimes grotesque devices from the nominative case and present tense respectively; that the otherwise perplexing diversities of declension and conjugation are thus simply explained, regard being paid to the different terminations of the crude form; that analogies, real and not arbitrary, are readily seized and pursued to their legitimate consequences, even by young students, so that an effort of memory is converted into a reasoning process; and that the science of tracing the derivation of

* Crude forms are indicated in this Grammar by a hyphen affixed: thus, *ἵππος* being the nom. sing. of the Greek word signifying *horse*, *ἵππον*, the accus. sing., etc., the crude-form state of the word is written *ἵππο-*.

one word from another, either in the same or a kindred language, (which, when the nominative case or the present tense is taken for the starting-point, often seems to the beginner little else than a succession of lucky guesses, in which he chiefly admires the ingenuity, perhaps the audacity, of his tutor,) is brought under obvious and easily stated rules, scarcely less rigorous than those which govern mathematical operations;—all this will scarcely be questioned as matter of theory;* and it is believed that the experience of those who have made fair trial of the system would shew that it has succeeded well in practice. Yet while the admirable Latin Grammar of Professor Key has been in use for more than ten years, and though Exercise Books, both Greek and Latin, have been published on this system,† no corresponding Greek Grammar, so far as the writer knows, has yet appeared, although the system is perhaps still better adapted to the Greek than to the Latin language. To supply this deficiency the present Grammar is offered. It has been in a great measure compiled, but with many changes and considerable additions, from the Elementary Grammars of Professor G. Curtius‡ and Dr. H. L. Ahrens,§ which, like many other approved Greek Grammars in Germany, are founded on the system of Crude Forms.

The writer's especial thanks are due to his friends and former Tutors, Professors Key and Malden, of University

* On the Crude-form System see the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar, and articles by the same author in Bell's *English Journal of Education*, Nos. 48 and 49; also an article by Mr. John Robson, B.A., in the *Classical Museum*, vol. iv., p. 388.

† *Constructive Greek Exercises*, and *Constructive Latin Exercises*, by John Robson, B.A., published by Walton and Maberly.

‡ *Griechische Schulgrammatik*, von Dr. G. Curtius. Prag.

§ *Griechische Formenlehre des Homerischen und Attischen Dialektes*, von Dr. H. L. Ahrens. Göttingen.

College, London. In common with all who have made the Greek and Latin languages their special study, he is under great obligations to Professor Key for his critical researches in classical philology, and for the many important and original additions he has made to it as a science. It was, moreover, at Mr. Key's suggestion that the compilation of this book was at first undertaken; much valuable assistance and advice have been received from him during its progress;* and, in many points of form and arrangement, free use has been made of his Latin Grammar: but the references contained in the notes to the Grammar, and the other philological writings of Professor Key, furnish no adequate measure of the extent to which this book is indebted to him.

Had the excellent but brief fragment of a Greek Grammar for Schools, printed many years ago by Professor Malden, been completed, this attempt would never have been made. While the sheets were passing through the press, the writer was favoured with the perusal, in MS., of the earlier portion (on Letter-changes and on the Substantives) of a much more extended Grammar by the same distinguished scholar.† From this source, as well as from sundry criticisms kindly communicated from time to time,‡ some valuable improvements were derived; and very frequently, when the writer found the methods he had adopted corroborated by Mr. Malden's MS., he was reminded how much of what was most accurate

* Particularly in the §§ on Letter-changes, and on the laws of Verbal formations. Many of the illustrations given in the foot-notes are founded on suggestions from Prof. Key.

† "Ex pede Herculem."—It is impossible not to express a hope, that this Grammar may be in due time completed: it would leave little to be desired in this department of Greek learning.

‡ Particularly on some portions of the detailed conjugation of γράφ-, §§ 353, etc. The rules in §§ 115—120 are principally taken, with the author's leave, from the fragment mentioned in the text.

in his knowledge of the Greek language was due, directly or indirectly, to the Professor of Greek in University College.

It is intended shortly to publish a brief Syntax, with chapters on the Dialectical Varieties, and on Accents.*

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,

May 15, 1857.

* The marks of accent are not printed in the body of this Grammar, except in a very few instances to distinguish between identical forms. Until the laws which govern them are understood, they are of little use to the learner, and by their omission space is gained for marking the quantity of all doubtful vowels,—a matter, it is believed, of much greater importance to a beginner.

CORRIGENDA.

- § 21. line 1, for *such*, read *that*.
- 44, — 12, 13, for *κεχωρηκα-, χεχωρηκα-, πεφῦκα-, φεφῦκα-*, read *κεχωρη-, χεχωρη-, πεφῦ-, φεφῦ-*.
- — 14, for *imper.* read *indic.*
- — 14, 15, for *ετεθη-, ετῦθη-, εθεθη-, εθῦθη-*, read *ετεθε-, ετῦθε-, εθεθε-, εθῦθε-*.
- — 21, 22, 23, for *-θη, εθελχθη-, ετελχθη-*, read *-θε, εθελχθε-, ετελχθε-*.
- 54, — 5, for *η, or; η; num?*, read *ἥ, or; ἦ; num?*
- 56, n*, after plural., add See Tischendorf, *Proleg. ad Nov. Test. Gr.* p. xxiii.
- 62, line 11, for § , read §§ 515—518.
- 131, — 17, for § , read § 150.
- 143, — 25, 26, for *-ᾶσ, -ᾶσ, n.* read *-ᾶσ, n.*
-ᾶτ, n. -ᾶτ, n.
- 154, — 21, for *τᾶλαινα*, read *τᾶλαινα-*.
- 169, — 9, for *τᾶχιον*, read *τᾶχιον-*.
- — 11, for *μεγιον*, read *μεγιον-*.
- 170, — 7, for *αισχροτᾶτο*, read *αισχροτᾶτο-*.
- — 14, for *οικτῖστο*, read *οικτῖστο-*.
- 181, — 6, for *απωτερω*, read *ᾠπωτερω*.
- 184, — 6, for *is*, read *is sometimes*.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Greek language was spoken by the ancient Hellenes (Ἕλληνες), the inhabitants of Greece, its islands, and colonies. It is akin to the Sanscrit, Persian, and Latin languages, and to those of the Slavonic, the Lithuanian, the German, and the Celtic nations, etc. All these are sister tongues, and together form the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

2. The Greek people was divided at an early period into tribes, each of which spoke a distinct dialect. The principal dialects of the Greek language are the Æolic, the Doric, and the Ionic.

3. The Ionic dialect was spoken by the Ionian Greeks in Attica, in many islands, and in the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor. Of all the dialects it was the first which was cultivated in poetry. It gave rise to three distinct but closely related dialects, viz.:—

a. The *old Ionic*, or *Epic*, dialect, which is preserved in the poems of Homer, Hesiod, and their successors.

b. The *new Ionic* dialect, known to us principally from the History of Herodotus.

c. The *Attic* dialect, in which were written the numerous works in poetry and prose which Athens produced in her prime. The principal writers of the Attic dialect are the tragic poets Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; the comic poet Aristophanes; the historians Thucydides and Xenophon; the philosopher Plato; and the great orators Lysias, Demosthenes, and Æschines.

Through the pre-eminence of Athens in Greece, and the excellence of the Athenian literature, the Attic became the principal dialect: it has since been made the acknowledged standard of

the language ; and when *Greek* simply is spoken of, *Attic* Greek is commonly meant.

4. Varieties of the *Æolic* dialect were spoken by the *Æolians* in Asia Minor, Bœotia, and Thessaly. The poet Alcæus, and the poetess Sappho, in the island of Lesbos, wrote in the *Æolic* dialect.

5. The *Doric* dialect was spoken by the Dorians in North Greece, Peloponnesus, and Crete, and in the numerous Dorian colonies, especially in Sicily and Lower Italy. Doric is the dialect of the lyric poet Pindar and of the bucolic poet Theocritus. The choral odes of the Attic tragedians also contain individual Doric forms.

6. When Athens had ceased to be the leading city of Greece, the Attic dialect still continued to be the speech of all cultivated Greeks. It soon began, however, to fall away from its ancient purity ; and from the third century before Christ, the *common* dialect (ἡ κοινὴ διαλεκτός) was distinguished from the older Attic.

7. Mid-way between the older Attic and the common dialect stands the great philosopher Aristotle. Among the later authors the most important are the historians Polybius, Plutarch, Arrian, and Dio Cassius ; the geographer Strabo ; and the rhetoricians Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Lucian.

ACCIDENCE.

8. The letters of the Greek alphabet are as follows :—

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	a (short or long).
Β	β β	Beta	b.
Γ	γ γ	Gamma	g (as in <i>gun</i>).
Δ	δ	Delta	d.
Ε	ε	Epsilon	e (short).
Φ	φ	Vau	w.
Ζ	ζ ζ	Zeta	(z).
Η	η	Eta	e (long).
Θ	θ θ	Theta	th (as in <i>thin</i>).
Ι	ι	Iota	i (short or long).
Κ	κ	Kappa	k.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l.

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
M	μ	Mu	m.
N	ν	Nu	n.
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x.
O	ο	O micron	o (short).
Π	π ϖ	Pi	p.
Ϟ		Koppa	k (before o).
P	ρ	Rho	r.
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s (as in <i>sun</i>).
T	τ γ	Tau	t.
Υ	υ	U psilon	u (short or long).
Φ	φ	Phi	ph or f.
X	χ	Chi	ch (as in German).
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps.
Ω	ω	O mēga	o (long).

9. The characters of the Greek alphabet do not differ materially from those of the Latin, or of modern languages. All are derived from the Phœnician alphabet.

10. Γ γ before the gutturals γ, κ, χ, ξ, was pronounced as *n* in *long*: hence in Latin words derived from the Greek *n* is substituted for it. Τεγγω was pronounced *tengo*; Αγχίσης, *Anchises*; φορμυξ, *phorminx*.

11. The letter *vau*, Ϝ ϝ (called also, from its shape, *digamma*), was entirely rejected in Ionic and Attic. It has even disappeared from the manuscripts of the Homeric poems; though it is plain, from metrical considerations, that when those poems were composed, the letter had not yet become obsolete, at least in pronunciation. Its existence is, besides, sufficiently attested by ancient inscriptions. For these reasons, and from its use in explaining the inflections of words, and the connection of the Greek with cognate languages,* *vau* has been restored to its place in the alphabet.

12. The most ancient Greek seems to have possessed a consonantal ι, equivalent to the English *y* (consonant). Though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, traces of it are

* Compare, for instance, the Greek words οἶνος, ἰδεῖν, ὠον (i. e. *foi-nos*, *fi-dei-n*, *o-fo-n*), with the Latin *vīnum*, *vīdērē*, *ōvum*; and ἐργον (*Fergon*) with the English *work*, and German *Werk*.

found in the changes arising out of its combination with the several consonants.*

13. The precise sound of ζ has been lost. It is very commonly pronounced as *ds* or *dz*; yet in many forms it is more accurately represented by *sd*, or perhaps by the sounds heard in both parts of *judge*. Hence it occupies the same place in the alphabet as our *g*, which before *i* and *e* often has this sound.

14. ϟ was used only before *o*: as, ϟορινθος, Σϟρᾱοοσιοι, on coins, for Κορινθος, Σϟρᾱκοοσιοι. Hence its name *koppa*, as opposed to *kappa*, which was once used only before *a*,† as was the case always with the Latin *k*—*kalumnia*, *Karthago*, *kalendæ*; while the Latin *q* was used only before *u*, which in the old Latin alphabet represented the Greek *o*. Observe, also, that the Latin *q* (Q) occupies the same place in the Latin alphabet as ϟ in the Greek.

15. The character σ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words, ς at the end: thus, σῦν, σειω, ησᾶν; but πονος, κερᾶς. In compound words ς is sometimes used at the end of the first element of the compound: as, προς-ερχομαι, δς-βᾶτος.

16. Υ υ was probably pronounced nearly as the French *u* or German *ü*: τυπτω as *tüptō*, approaching *typtō*.

17. In addition to the letters already given, the Greek language possesses the character ' (*spiritus asper*, the *aspirate* or rough breathing), which is pronounced like the English *h*, and is written over the vowel to which it belongs: thus, ἑξ is pronounced *hex*; Ἑκτωρ, *Hector*. The aspirate is usually written over the second vowel of a diphthong: as, οὔτος, *houtos*. Every initial ρ takes the aspirate; and when double ρ occurs in the middle of a word, ' is sometimes placed over the second: thus, ῥᾱψῳδος, *rhapsōdus*; Πυρρῶς, *Pyrrhus*. With this exception, ' is only found at the beginning of words.

18. The sign, ' (*spiritus lenis*, the smooth breathing), is usually placed over all initial vowels and diphthongs which do not take

* It is plain, however, that the so-called consonantal ι, γ, and ω (ϝ), are merely the vowels *i* (as in French) and *u* (oo) uttered with great rapidity.

† An ancient inscription contains the word Ἄνϟοδορκας, *i. e.* Ἀνθοδορκας, thus exhibiting *kappa* and *koppa* in one and the same word before *a* and *o* respectively (Rose, *Inscr. Gr. Tab. viii.*).

‘; but as this sign only denotes the absence of the rough breathing, it has not been thought necessary to use it in this grammar.

19. The sign ’, at the end of a word, signifies that a vowel or diphthong has been thrown away: thus, παρ’ ἐκεῖνῳ, for παρᾶ ἐκεῖνῳ, *by the side of yonder man*; ἐπ’ ἄριστερα, for ἐπὶ ἄριστερα, *on the left hand*. The sign ’, when so used, is called the *apostrophe*.

20. The same sign is employed to signify that a *crasis* (κρᾱσις, *mixing*), or contraction, has taken place of two words into one: thus, τοῦνομα, for το ονομα; καγαθος, for και ἁγαθος. In this case, the letters are written close together.

21. The mark ¯ over a vowel denotes that such vowel is long; ˇ, that it is short; ˜, that it is common, *i.e.* variably long or short. But, as the length of the vowels *e* and *o* is already denoted by the character (ε or η, ο or ω), the signs of quantity are only used with *a*, *i*, and *u*.

22. For the division of sentences and periods, the *comma* and *full stop* are employed in Greek. If the point is placed above the line, it is equivalent to our colon or semicolon: as, ἔσπερᾶ ἦν τότε ἦλθεν ἀγγελος, *it was evening; then came a messenger*. The sign of interrogation was :: as, τί εἶπᾶς; *what did you say?*

OF SOUNDS AND LETTER-CHANGES.

23. The natural order of the vowels has been ascertained to be *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, pronounced as on the continent. The three intermediate vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, which are nearly akin, are sometimes called the *strong*, and the extreme vowels, *i*, *u*, as partaking in some degree of the nature of consonants (§ 12, *n.*), the *weak* vowels.

24. The consonants are divided, accordingly as they are or are not audible without the aid of a vowel, into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*.

25. The mutes are classified, according to the part of the mouth by which they are produced, into *throat-sounds* (gutturals), *teeth-sounds* (dentals), and *lip-sounds* (labials). They are again distinguished, according to the strength with which they are uttered, as *hard* (tenues), *soft* (mediæ), and *aspirated* (aspiratæ).

	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediæ).	Aspirated (aspiratæ).	
Throat-sounds (gutturals)	κ	γ	χ	k-sounds.
Teeth-sounds (dentals)	τ	δ	θ	t-sounds.
Lip-sounds (labials)	π	β	φ	p-sounds.

26. The semivowels are ρ, λ, γ (nasal), ν, μ, σ, and ϕ. The three nasal sounds, γ (nasal), ν, μ, correspond to the three classes of mutes, guttural, dental, and labial*: σ and ϕ are dental and labial *spirants*, and the consonant-ι (γ) would have been the corresponding guttural: ρ, λ, μ, ν, are sometimes called *liquids*, and σ the *sibilant*.

27. From the union of σ with certain of the mutes, arise the double consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ: ψ is only a shorter symbol for πσ or φσ, ξ for κσ or χσ, ζ for the union of δ with a spirant (σ or consonant-ι).† But ξ is not written for κσ in compounds of the preposition εκ: as, εκσωζω, *I rescue*; not εξωζω.

28. *Vowels*.—The strong (intermediate) vowels followed by either of the weak (extreme) vowels form diphthongs: thus, ε-υ becomes ευ, *well*; πα-ιδ- becomes παιδ-, *boy*; γενε-ι becomes γενει, *to the race*. The diphthongs are as follows: ει, η, αι, ᾱ, οι, φ, ευ, ηυ, αυ, ου. In diphthongs compounded of η, ᾱ, or ω, and ι, the ι was not at all, or but slightly, audible, and hence in our editions of Greek authors it is usually written underneath the long vowels (η, α, ω; *iota subscript*).

29. The Greek diphthongs were probably formed by the rapid succession of the several sounds. In England they are generally pronounced as the same combinations of letters would be pronounced in English.

30. If two vowels which usually form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, the sign of *diæresis* (˘, διαίρεσις, *separation*) is placed over the latter: thus, παῖδ-, *boy*, is pronounced *pa-id*; αὔπνο-, *sleepless*, *a-upno-*.

31. The (so-called) diphthong υι arises from the union of υ with the consonant-ι; hence it is found only before vowels, and

* Hence the combinations γκ, γγ, etc., ντ, νδ, etc., and μπ, etc., are very frequent: ἀμπελος, ἀμφί, ἀγκῦρᾱ, ἀγγελος, ἀντί, ἀνδρος; *ampelos, amphi, ankūra, angelos, anti, andros*.

† Compare *Jupiter* for *Diu-piter*, *diurnal* and *journal*, etc.

should be pronounced *u-y*: as, *μυια* (moo-ya), *a fly*; *υιος*, (hoo-yos), *a son*. Compare *musca* (French, *mouche*), and *filius* (Spanish, *hijo*.)

32. The (weak) vowels, *ι, υ*, before *ε, η, α, ο, ω*, generally remain unchanged, each vowel retaining its separate sound: as, *σοφι-α*, *wisdom*; *λυ-ω*, *I loosen*; *ὕ-ει*, *it rains*.

33. Vowels identical with, or akin to, each other, are rarely allowed to stand together. To prevent their juxtaposition, contraction is resorted to. The following rules are observed:—

I. In the contraction of like vowels,

αα becomes *ᾶ*: thus *γεραῖ* becomes *γεῤᾶ*.

<i>εε</i>	<i>ει</i>	<i>αιτεε</i>	<i>αιτει.</i>
<i>εη</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>αιτεητε</i>	<i>αιτητε.</i>
<i>εει</i>	<i>ει</i>	<i>αιτεει</i>	<i>αιτει.</i>
<i>ιι</i>	<i>ῖ</i>	<i>Χιῖος</i>	<i>Χῖος.</i>
<i>οο</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>πλοος</i>	<i>πλους.</i>
<i>οω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ζηλω</i>	<i>ζηλω.</i>
<i>οου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>πλοου</i>	<i>πλου.</i>

II. In the contraction of unlike vowels,

α. ο prevails over *α* or *ε*.

αο becomes *ω*: thus *τῖμαομεν* becomes *τῖμωμεν*.

<i>αω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>τῖμαω</i>	<i>τῖμω.</i>
<i>αοι</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>αοιδη</i>	<i>ωδη.</i>
<i>αου</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>τῖμαου</i>	<i>τῖμω.</i>
<i>οα</i>	<i>ω*</i>	<i>αιδοῖ</i>	<i>αιδω.</i>
<i>εο</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>γενεος</i>	<i>γενους.</i>
<i>εω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>φῖλεω</i>	<i>φῖλω.</i>
<i>ευι</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>χρῦσενι</i>	<i>χρῦσοι.</i>
<i>εου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>φιλεου</i>	<i>φῖλου.</i>
<i>οε</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ζηλοε</i>	<i>ζηλου.</i>
<i>οη</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ζηλοητε</i>	<i>ζηλωτε.</i>
<i>οει</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>ζηλοεις</i>	<i>ζηλοισ.</i>
<i>οη</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>ζηλοης</i>	<i>ζηλοισ.</i>

* But in crasis, *οα* becomes *ᾶ*: thus,

ὁ ἄνηρ becomes *ᾠνήρ*.

αυτο- ᾠδης *αυθαῖδης.*

In Ionic Greek, however, *ω* appears: as, *ῶνηρ*, *ἰπωναξ*, from *ἰππο-ᾠναξ*.

b. When *a* comes into contact with *ε* (*η*), the vowel which precedes preponderates.

<i>αε</i>	becomes <i>ā</i> :	thus <i>αεκων</i>	becomes <i>ākων</i> .
<i>αη</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>τῖμαητε</i>	<i>τῖμāτε</i> .
<i>αει</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>αειδω</i>	<i>αδω</i> .
<i>αη</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>τῖμαης</i>	<i>τῖμας</i> .
<i>εα</i>	<i>η</i> *	<i>κεᾶρ</i>	<i>κηρ</i> .
<i>εαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λυεαι</i>	<i>λυη</i> .
<i>ηαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λυηαι</i>	<i>λυη</i> .

In the contraction of *εαι*, however, *ει* is sometimes found for *η* : thus, *λυεαι* is contracted into *λυει* as well as *λυη*. Similarly, *αικης* is written as the contracted form of *αιεικης*, *unseemly*, not *ακης*.

34. The short vowel of a root is often lengthened, either in the inflection and derivation of words, or in compensation for the loss of a dropped consonant.

I. In the inflection and derivation of words,

<i>ǎ</i> generally	becomes <i>η</i> :	thus <i>τῖμα-</i> , <i>honour</i> , fut. tense <i>τῖμησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>αι</i>	<i>φᾶν-</i> , <i>shew</i> , pres. impf. <i>φαιν-</i> .
<i>ε</i> generally	<i>η</i>	<i>αιτε-</i> , <i>ask</i> , fut. <i>αιτησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>ει</i>	<i>σπερ-</i> , <i>sow</i> , pres. impf. <i>σπειρ-</i> .
<i>ο</i> always	<i>ω</i>	<i>ζηλο-</i> , <i>envy</i> , fut. <i>ζηλωσ-</i> .
<i>ϊ</i> either	<i>ῖ</i>	<i>κρίν-</i> , <i>judge</i> , pres. impf. <i>κρίν-</i> .
or	<i>ει</i>	<i>λίπ-</i> , <i>leave</i> , pres. impf. <i>λειπ-</i> .
<i>υ</i> either	<i>ῦ</i>	<i>λυ-</i> , <i>loosen</i> , fut. <i>λῦσ-</i> .
or	<i>ευ</i>	<i>φῦγ-</i> , <i>flee</i> , pres. impf. <i>φευγ-</i> .†

But after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, *ǎ* is lengthened into *ā*, instead of *η* : as, *εα-*, *permit*, fut. *εᾶσ-* ; *ια-*, *heal*, *ιατρο-*, *physician* ; *όρα-*, *see*, *όρᾶματ-*, *spectacle*. Generally, the Attic dialect avoids the combinations *εη*, *ιη*, *ρη* ; employing, instead, *εā*, *ιā*, and *ρā*.

II. When the short vowel is lengthened in compensation for the loss of a consonant, *ǎ* is for the most part changed into *ā*. even when not preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* : thus, from *παντ-*, *all*, is made N. S. *πās* for *παντς* ; *ε* frequently becomes *ει*, not *η* : as,

* But in the plurals of neuters of the second declension, *εᾶ* becomes *ā* : *οστεᾶ*=*οστā*, *χρῦσεᾶ*=*χρῦσā*. Also, if *ε* or *ι* precedes, *εα* regularly becomes *ā*, not *η* : as, *κλεεᾶ*=*κλεā*, *ῥυγεᾶ*=*ῥυγιā* ; but *ῥυγιη* is also found.

† See, however, § 45 d. on the consonant-ι.

ειμι, *I am*, for εσ-μι; ο frequently becomes ου: as, οδους for οδοντες, N. S. from οδοντ-, *tooth*; ι and υ always become ī and ū.

35. The three short strong vowels, ε, ᾶ, ο, are often interchanged in one and the same root. In this case, ε must usually be regarded as the original vowel: thus, τρεπ-, *turn*, ετραῖπον, *I turned*, τροπο-, *a turning*; γενεσ-, *a race*, N. S. γενος (compare, in Latin, *gener-is* with the N. S. *genus*); φλεγ-, *burn*, φλογ-, *a flame*. Sometimes η becomes ω: as, ἄρηγ-, *assist*, ἄρωγο-, *helper*.

36. *Consonants*.—Consonants are subject, on their concurrence, to yet greater restrictions and changes than vowels.

A guttural or labial mute cannot precede a dental mute, except it be of the same order. Thus the allowable combinations are κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ; and if, through inflection or derivation, a mute of a different order is brought before the dental, the former must be assimilated to the latter. Thus, from the roots

πλεκ-, *twist*, κλεπ-, *steal*, γραφ-, *scratch, write*,
with the adverbial suffix -δην, are formed the adverbs

πλεγδην, κλεβδην, γραβδην,
for πλεκδην, etc.; from

λεγ-, *say*, διωκ-, *pursue*, βλαβ-, *hurt*,
with the suffix -θηναι, of the infin. pas. 1 aor., are formed

λεχθηναι, διωχθηναι, βλαφθηναι,
for λεγθηναι, etc.; and from

δεχ-, *receive*, τριβ-, *rub*, γραῖφ-, *write*,
with the suffix -το, are formed the verbal adjectives

δεκτο-, τριπτο-, γραπτο-.
Compare, in Latin, the participles *scripto-*, *tracto-*, *acto-*, from *scrib-*, *trah-*, *ag-*.

But the preposition εκ, *out, from*, remains unchanged in all combinations: as, εκθεσι-, *a putting forth*; εκδοτο-, *betrayed*; not εχθεσι-, εγδοτο-.

37. Dental mutes before dental mutes pass into the semivowel σ: thus,

from ἄνϋτ-, *accomplish*, is derived ἄνυστο-, for ανυττο, *accomplished*.

from αδ-, *sing*, αστεο-, for αδτεο-, *canendo-*.

from πειθ-, *persuade*, πεισθηναι, for πειθθηναι, *to be persuaded*.

Similarly, the dental liquid, ν , sometimes passes into σ before a dental : as, $\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\rho$ -, *one who pollutes*, from $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ -, *pollute* (see § 42).

38. Before μ , any guttural becomes γ , any dental (or ν) becomes σ , any labial becomes μ : thus,

From $\delta\iota\omega\kappa$ -, <i>pursue</i>	is derived $\delta\iota\omega\gamma\mu\omicron$ -, <i>pursuit</i> .
$\beta\rho\epsilon\chi$ -, <i>make wet</i> ,	$\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I am wetted</i> .
$\acute{\iota}\delta$ -, <i>know</i> ,	$\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, <i>we know</i> .
$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ -, <i>persuade</i> ,	$\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$ -, <i>persuaded</i> .
$\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ -, <i>shew</i> ,	$\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ -, <i>an apparition</i> .
$\kappa\omicron\pi$ -, <i>cut, beat</i> ,	$\kappa\omicron\mu\mu\omicron$ -, <i>a beating</i> .
$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta$ -, <i>hurt</i> ,	$\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I am hurt</i> .
$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ -, <i>write</i> ,	$\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ -, <i>a letter</i> .

Sometimes, however, gutturals and dentals remain unchanged before μ : as, $\alpha\kappa\mu\alpha$ -, *point, edge* ; $\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *number* ; and in the older language $\iota\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$, *we know* ; $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\omicron\nu$ -, *senseless* ; $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *dancing*, occur against $\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\nu$ -, $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\sigma\mu\omicron$ -.

The preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ is not changed before μ : as, $\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\theta$ -, *learn thoroughly*.

39. Gutturals and labials followed by σ :—

$\kappa\sigma$	} all become ξ	$\pi\sigma$	} all become ψ :
$\gamma\sigma$		$\beta\sigma$	
$\chi\sigma$		$\phi\sigma$	

thus, σ being the future tense suffix,

From $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ -, <i>lead</i> ,	is formed $\alpha\xi$ - ($\alpha\kappa\sigma$), for $\alpha\gamma\sigma$ -, <i>will lead</i> .
$\delta\epsilon\chi$ -, <i>receive</i> ,	$\delta\epsilon\xi$ - ($\delta\epsilon\kappa\sigma$ -), for $\delta\epsilon\chi\sigma$ -, <i>will receive</i> .
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta$ -, <i>rub</i> ,	$\tau\rho\iota\psi$ - ($\tau\rho\iota\pi\sigma$ -), for $\tau\rho\iota\beta\sigma$ -, <i>will rub</i> .
$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ -, <i>write</i> ,	$\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ - ($\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\sigma$ -), for $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\sigma$ -, <i>will write</i> .

Compare the Latin *rex*i and *scripsi*, from *reg*- and *scrib*-.

40. Before σ , the dental mutes are dropped without compensation.* The dental liquid ν , before σ , is dropped with compensa-

* But in the older Greek a dental before σ was often not dropped, but assimilated to it, producing $\sigma\sigma$: hence such forms, so frequent in Homer, as the 1 aorists $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (in later Greek, $\epsilon\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon$), from the C. F. $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -, *tell*, and $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\delta$ -, *carry* ; and $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (i. e. $\pi\omicron\delta$ - $\sigma\acute{\iota}$, in later Greek $\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$), dat. plur. from $\pi\omicron\delta$ -, *foot*. Similarly, in such forms as $\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma$ - $\sigma\acute{\iota}$, Epic dat. plur. of $\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma$ -, *mountain*, σ of the C. F.

tion in a final syllable, without compensation in the middle of a word, unless σ has been substituted for τ . In like manner, ν is lost before ζ . Thus,

From $\alpha\nu\tau$ -, *accomplish*, is formed $\alpha\nu\sigma$ -, for $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma$ -, *accomplishment*.

$\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, <i>tell</i> ,	$\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha$, for $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\sigma\alpha$, <i>I told</i> .
$\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta$ -, <i>helmet</i> ,	$\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\sigma\iota$, for $\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta\sigma\iota$, dat. plur.
$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu$ -, <i>black</i> ,	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma$, for $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\sigma$, nom. sing.
$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ -, <i>deity, destiny</i> ,	$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\sigma\iota$, for $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$, dat. plur.
$\lambda\nu$ -, <i>loosen</i> ,	$\lambda\nu\omicron\sigma\iota$, for $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ (from $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\tau\iota$), <i>they loosen</i> .

$\sigma\upsilon\nu$ -, *together*, and

$\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoke*,

$\sigma\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*.

The preposition $\epsilon\nu$ in compounds remains unchanged before σ . So ν of $\pi\nu\nu$ -, *all*, and $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu$ -, *back*, before σ , either remains unchanged, or is assimilated to the following letter: as, $\pi\nu\nu\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron$ -, *all-wise*; $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron$ -, *rushing backward*. The ν of $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ -, *with*, which is dropped before ζ or before σ followed by a consonant, is assimilated before simple σ : thus, $\sigma\nu\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*; $\sigma\nu\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\alpha$ -, *fellow-soldier*; but $\sigma\nu\sigma\sigma\iota\tau\omicron$ -, *messmate*.

41. In like manner, $\nu\tau$, $\nu\delta$, $\nu\theta$, are dropped before σ ; but the preceding vowel is always lengthened in compensation: thus,

$\gamma\iota\gamma\nu\tau$ -, <i>giant</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\iota\gamma\alpha\sigma\iota$, for $\gamma\iota\gamma\nu\tau\sigma\iota$.
$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\nu\tau$ -, <i>placing</i> ,	nom. sing. $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\sigma$, for $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma$.
$\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau$ -, <i>old man</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$, for $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\iota$.
$\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, <i>pour libation</i> ,	fut. indic. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta\sigma$ -.
$\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ -, <i>suffer</i> ,	fut. indic. $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\sigma$ -.

42. N remains (generally) unchanged before dental mutes, becomes γ (nasal) before gutturals, and μ before labials. Before liquid consonants, ν is assimilated to the liquid. Thus,

$\sigma\nu\nu\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota$ -, <i>a placing together</i> ,	
$\sigma\nu\gamma\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ -, <i>cull together</i> ,	for $\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ -.
$\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -, <i>experienced</i> ,	for $\epsilon\nu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -.

is retained, whereas in later Greek ($\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota$), it disappears, as a dental (spirant), before σ of the case-ending. Compare, also, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, fut. and 1 aor. of $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *fulfil*, with the later $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\alpha$.

ελλιπες-, <i>defective</i> ,	for ενλιπες-.
συνρᾶφ-, <i>stitch together</i> ,	for συνρᾶφ-.
εμμεν-, <i>abide in</i> ,	for ενμεν-.

But the preposition εν remains unchanged before ρ : as, ενρυθμο-, *in measure*, not ερρυθμο-.

For euphony—that is, facility of pronunciation—δ is inserted between ν and ρ in the declension of ἄνερ-, *man* ; G. S. ανδρος, for αν'ρος. Similarly, β is inserted between μ and ρ in μεσημβρια-, for μεσημ'ρια-, *midday*, from μεσο-, *mid*, and ἡμερα-, *day*.*

43. A hard mute at the end of a word, if the word following begin with the rough breathing, is changed into the corresponding aspirate ; if two hard mutes come together, both are changed : thus,

ουχ ὁρω,	for ουκ ὁρω, <i>I do not see</i> .
ἄφ' ἐστιās,	for ἄπ' (ἄπο) ἐστιās, <i>from the hearth</i> .
κάθ' ἡμερᾶν,	for κᾶτ' (κᾶτᾶ) ἡμερᾶν, <i>day by day</i> .
νυχθ' ὅλην,	for νυκτ' (νυκτᾶ) ὅλην, <i>the whole night long</i> .

The same change takes place in compound words : thus,

From δεκά, *ten*, and ἡμερα-, *day*, is derived δεχημερο-, *lasting ten days*.

From αντι, *in place of*, and ὑπάτο-, *consul*, is derived ανθυπάτο-, *proconsul*.

It will be observed that in these cases the words are intimately connected.

44. If two consecutive syllables of the same word both properly begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is, in certain cases, changed into the corresponding *tenuis* or hard consonant. If the second aspirate disappears in any of the forms, the first is restored. This change takes place,

a. If both aspirates originally belong to the root : thus,

θρίχ-, <i>hair of the head</i> ,	G. S. τρίχος, for θρίχος ; but N. S. θριξ.
θρεφ-, <i>nourish</i> ,	τρεφω, <i>I nourish</i> ; but θρεψω, <i>I will nourish</i> .
ἐχ-, <i>hold, have</i> ,	εχω, <i>I have</i> (without the aspirate) ; but ἐξω, <i>I shall have</i> .

* Compare the French *cendre, tendre, chambre, nombre*, etc., with the Latin *cinis, tener, camera, numerus* ; and *combler, humble, dissembler*, with *cumulare, humilis, and dissimulare*.

b. In the reduplicated forms of verbs: thus,

χωρε-, *go*, perfect tense κεχωρηκα-, for χεχωρηκα-.

φυ-, *grow*, perf. πεφυκα-, for φεφυκα-.

c. In the 1 aor. imper. pass. of θε-, *place*, and θυ-, *sacrifice*,—ετεθη- and ετυθη-, for εθεθη- and εθυθη-; so, αμπεχ-, for αμφεχ-, *put round*, from αμφι, *round*, and έχ-. In the 2 p. sing. of the 1 aor. imper. pass., the second aspirate is changed: as,

σωθητι, for σωθηθι, *save thyself*.

Otherwise, when the second aspirate does not belong to the same root as the first, but is due to inflection or composition, both are suffered to remain: thus, from θελγ-, *soothe*, and -θη, the suffix of the 1 aor. pas., is formed εθελχθη-, *was soothed*, not ετελχθη-; from Κορινθο-, *Corinth*, and the adverbial ending -θι, is formed Κορινθοθι, *at Corinth*; and from αμφι, *round*, and χε-, *pour*, αμφιχε-, *pour round*.

45. *Consonant-ι*.—It has been said (§ 12), that, though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, having passed into the vowel ι, traces of it remain in certain forms arising out of its combination with the several consonants. The most important of the changes which seem to admit of explanation from this principle, are as follows:—

a. From any guttural followed by ι cons., arises σσ (late Attic ττ): thus,

From μακ-, *long*, is formed μασσον-, for μακιον-, *longer*.

ταγ-, *arrange*, τασσω, for ταγιω, *I arrange*.

ελαχ-, *little*, ελασσον-, for ελαχιον-, *less*.

σσ arises, less frequently, from dentals with ι cons.: thus,

From root of κρατ-εσ-, *strength*, is formed κρεισσον-, *stronger*.

λιτ-, *pray*, is formed λισσομαι, *I pray*.

b. From δ with ι cons. arises ζ: thus,

From φραδ-, *tell*, is formed φραζω, for φραδιω, *I tell*.

Διῖf- or Διειf-, *Jupiter*, is formed Ζευς, for Διευς, N. S.

ζ arises, less frequently, from γ with ι cons.: thus,

From μεγ-, *great*, is formed μεζον- (Ion.), for μεγιον-, *greater*.

κραγ-, *cry*, κραζω, for κραγιω, *I cry*.

c. From λ with ι cons. arises λλ: thus,

From μάλ-, *much*, is formed μαλλον, for μαλιον, *more*.

ἄλ-, *leap*, ἄλλομαι, for ἄλιομαι, *I leap*.

d. If *v* or *p* precedes the *i* cons., the liquid is transposed, and a diphthong or long vowel results : thus,

From $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ -, *shew*, is formed $\phi\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, for $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\omega$, *I shew*.

[ᾗμεν-]

ἄμεινον, for ἄμενιον, *better*.

[χερ-]

χειρον, for *χεριον*, *worse*.*

46. The liquids, especially ρ and λ , are often transposed:†
thus,

From C. F. *θορ*, *leap*, are derived *εθορον*, *I leaped*, and *θρωσκω*, *I leap*.

βαλ-, *throno*,

εβᾶλον, *I threw*, and βεβλή-
καῖ, *I have thrown*.

θᾶν-, die,

*ἐθάρων, I died, and τεθνηκά,
I am dead.*

τεμ-, cut,

**τεμ-νω, I cut, and τμησῖ-,
the act of cutting.**

Hence also are to be explained the double forms, *κράτεσ-* and *καρτεσ-*, *strength*; *καρδια-* and *κράδια-*, *heart*, etc.

47. Certain consonants are sometimes softened. Thus,

α. τ before ι, especially when another vowel follows, is very frequently softened into σ: hence, from ἄναισθητο-, *unfeeling*, is derived ἄναισθησια-, *want of feeling*, for ἄναισθητια-; φησῖ, *he says*, is used for φητῖ; and φᾶσῖ, *they say*, τρεπουσῖ, *they turn*, (i. e. φανσῖ, τρεπονσῖ, § 40), for φαντῖ, τρεποντῖ.

b. Initial σ is softened to the rough breathing: as, $\dot{\iota}$ -, *hog*, as well as $\sigma\upsilon$ -; $\dot{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, *place*, for $\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ -. Compare the Latin *su*-, *sist*-, and such forms as *sex*, *septem*, *serp*-, with $\epsilon\xi$, $\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\rho\pi$ -.

48. Σ standing between two consonants is always struck out: thus, the suffix of the perf. infin. pass. being $-\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\upsilon\pi$ -, *strike*, is derived $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, for $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. In like manner, σ be-

* Compare such forms as *μασσον-*, *μᾶκιστο-*, and *θασσον-*, *τᾶχιστο-* (from *τᾶχ-υ-*, *swift*), with *ἡδιον-*, *ἡδιστο-*, from *ἡδ-υ-*, *sweet*; and words like *μαλλον*, *ἄλλομαι*, *αλλο-*, *other*, *φυλλο-*, *leaf*, with the Latin *melius*, *salio*, *alio-*, *folio-*; *χειρον-* is *χερειον-* in Epic Greek.

† Such, under the name of *metathesis*, is the explanation usually given. It has, however, been rendered probable that many of the forms in question are the result of compression, rather than of transposal of the liquid; that *τεθνηκᾶ*, for instance, is a contraction from *τεθᾶνηκᾶ* (compare *θᾶνᾶρο-*, *death*); that *θαρσεσ-* and *θρᾶσεσ-*, *daring*, are both due to a fuller form, *θαπασεσ-*, etc. See T. H. Key, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, vol. vii. p. 211.

tween two vowels is very frequently rejected, especially if the former vowel is short: thus,

From λεγ-, *say*, 2 sing. pres. indic. pass. is λεγεται (Att. λεγῆ), for λεγεσθαι.

γενεσ-, *race*, gen. sing. is γενης (Att. γενους), for γενεσος. σ before ν is sometimes assimilated to it: thus, from φασσ-, *light*, with the adj. termination -νο, is made φαιννο-, for φασσ-νο-, *shining*.

49. A short vowel is sometimes rejected from between two consonants (*syncope*), especially in the second of several short syllables: thus,

From πετ-, *fly*, is formed επτομην, for επετομην, *I flew*.

γεν-, *become*, γιγνομαι, for γῑγενομαι, *I become*.

50. The liquid ρ is doubled in some derivatives, principally from verbs: thus,

From ρίψ-, *throw*, is formed ερρίψᾱ, for εριψᾱ,* *I threw*.

ρήγ-, *break*, αρρήκτο-, for ᾱρηκτο-, *unbreakable*.

ρόδο-, *rose*, πολυρρόδο-, *abounding in roses*.

51. If a word which ends with a vowel is followed by another beginning with a vowel, *hiatus* is produced. Hiatus is often endured in Greek prose: it is, however, frequently avoided, especially when the first word is short and unemphatic; and this is effected in three ways—either by *elision*, or *crasis*, or *synizesis*.

52. Elision, or the rejection of a final vowel, takes place in the case of any short vowel except υ; it is most frequent, however, with the final vowel of prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs of two syllables: επ' αυτω, for επῖ αυτω, *on him*; ουδ' εδύνᾱτο, for ουδε εδύνᾱτο, *nor was he able*; αλλ' ηλθεν, for αλλᾱ ηλθεν, *but he came*.

But the prepositions περι, *about*; αχρι and μεχρι, *until*; and the conjunction οτι, *because*, do not suffer elision in the ordinary writers.

Elision is also used in compound words, but the sign of elision (') is not then written: επερχομαι, for επι-ερχομαι, *I come towards*; but περιερχομαι, *I go round*.

* Rather, for εφριψα, αφρηκτο-. See § 286, n. So, in such compounds as πολυρρόδο-, πολυρρίζο-, the existence of an initial consonant may be traced in the Æolic forms βροδο-, βριζα-, and in the English *wort*, or German *Wurzel*.

53. Crasis (*κρᾱσίς*, a *mixing*), or the blending of the two vowels into one, is for the most part regulated by the rules already given (§ 33) for the contraction of vowels. It is chiefly resorted to after the forms of the article and relative pronoun, the preposition *προ*, and the conjunction *και*. The resulting syllable is necessarily long. The sign of crasis is the *coronis* ('): *τᾱ'γάθᾱ*, for *τᾱ ἄγάθᾱ*, *blessings*; *τοῦνομα*, for *το ονομα*, *the name*; *ταῦτο*, for *το αυτο*, *the same*; *'ᾱ'νηρ*, for *ὁ ἄνηρ*, *the man*; *θοῖματιον*, for *το ἱματιον*, *the garment*.

The resulting syllable takes an *ι* subs. only when an *ι* belongs to the latter of the two syllables: *κα'τᾱ*, for *και ειτᾱ*, *and then*; but from *και επι*, *and likewise*, arises *κα'τι*.

54. Sometimes the two vowels are, in pronunciation, drawn together into one long vowel, while no change is made in the writing. This is called *synizesis* (*σύνιζισις*, a *sinking into one*); it is most frequent after the pronoun *εγω*, *I*, and the conjunctions *επει*, *when*; *η*, *or*; *η*; *num?* and *μη*, *not*: thus, *εγω̄ου*, *επεῑου*, *μη̄ αλλοι*. The cases of *Θεο-*, *God*, and genitives like *πολεως*, *of a city*, were often pronounced with *synizesis*.

55. No Greek word ends in any other consonant than one of the semivowels *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (including *ξ* and *ψ*). The only exceptions to this rule are the negative *ουκ* (before consonants *ου*, before aspirated vowels *ουχ*), and the preposition *εκ* (before vowels *εξ*), which are closely joined in pronunciation to the words which follow them.

If any other consonant than *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς*, would appear at the end of a word, it is usually rejected: thus, *μελι* and *σωμα* are found in the N. S. for *μελιτ* and *σωματ*; *παι* and *Αιαν* in the voc. for *παιδ* and *Αιαντ*. But mute dentals are sometimes changed into the kindred semivowel *ς*: thus we find

προς, for *προτ*, from *προτι*, *to*.

δος, for *δοθ*, from *δοθι*, imperative of *δο-*, *give*.

τερας, for *τερατ*, N. S. from *τερατ-*, *portent*.

Sometimes *τ* final is changed into *ν*, as in the 3rd singular of verbs, *ετυπτεν*, *he was striking*, for *ετυπτει* (compare *ετυπτετο*); or into *ρ*, as *ἡπαρ*, for *ἡπατ*, N. S., from C. F. *ἡπατ-*, *n. liver*. Similarly, *μ* becomes *ν*: as, *ετυπτον*, *I was striking*, for *ετυπτομ* (compare *ετυπτομην*).

56. Certain words and forms end in a moveable *ν*. This *ν* is retained before words beginning with a vowel, to avoid hiatus, and before the longer stops. In poetry it is found before consonants also.* The words and forms which exhibit this moveable *ν* are,

a. The dative plural in *σῖ(ν)*: *πᾶσιν* ἔδωκᾶ, *I gave to all*; but *πᾶσὶ* δοκεῖ οὕτως εἶναι, *it seems to all to be so*.

b. The words *εἰκοσῖ(ν)*, *twenty*, and *περὺσῖ(ν)*, *last year*.

c. The 3rd person singular in *ε(ν)*: *ἔσωσεν* αὐτοὺς, *he rescued them*; but *ἔσωσε* τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *he rescued the Athenians*.

d. The 3rd person, both singular and plural, in *σῖ(ν)*: *λεγουσῖν* εὖ, *they say well*; *δεικνύσῖν* ἐκείσε, *he points in that direction*.†

In the same manner, *οὕτως*, *thus*, *ἐξ* (i. e. *ἐκς*), *out*, retain their final consonant before a vowel only.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

57. A syllable is said to be *long by nature*, when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: *ῥῆμεις*, *ye*; *κρίνω*, *I decide*; *ᾄδω*, *I sing*. Contracted syllables are obviously long: *ἄκοντ-*, for *αἰκοντ-*, *unwilling*; *ἱπο-*, for *ἱεπο-*, *sacred*.

58. A syllable is said to be *long by position*, when the vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant: *χαρμᾶτ-*, *joy*; *ἑξί-*, *condition*; *Κάστορ-*, *Castor*; *ἐν* τούτῳ, *meanwhile*; *τὰ* κτημᾶτᾶ *the possessions*.

59. If a vowel short by nature stand before a mute consonant followed by *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, or *μ*, as the mute and liquid admit of being sounded either separately or together, the syllable may be either long or short: thus, *παῖς*, *of a father*, may be pronounced either as *παῖτ-ρὸς*, or as *παῖ-τρὸς*; similarly, *τέκνον-*, *child*; *τυφλο-*, *blind*; *τί* δὲ πᾶς; *what dost thou?* Such syllables are said to be common.‡

* In the more ancient MSS. of the New Testament this *ν* is also found before consonants, invariably in the 3rd persons of verbs, singular and plural, in *-εν* and *-σιν*, and very frequently in the dat. plural.

† This removeable *ν* was formerly treated as a suffix foreign to the word, and arbitrarily added to prevent hiatus. Hence the name by which it is generally known in grammars — *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*. or *πᾶρᾱγωγικόν*.

‡ Syllables consisting of a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid are almost invariably long in Homer, and (with the exceptions men-

60. The syllable is, however, necessarily long,

a. If the mute and liquid belong to two different words, or to the different elements of a compound word: as, *ἐκ νηων*, *from the ships*; *ἐκ-λεγω*, *I pick out*.

b. Before the combination of the soft mutes (β , γ , δ) with λ , ν , or μ : as, *βιβλο-*, *book*; *τάγματ-*, *ordinance*; *εχίδνα-*, *viper*; but *ἄγρο-*, *land*.*

SUBSTANTIVES.

61. In the declension of nouns, substantive or adjective, the Greeks distinguished,

a. Three numbers: the *singular* for one, the *dual* for two, and the *plural* for more than two.

b. Five cases:

The *nominative*, denoting the source of an action, the case of the subject.

The *vocative*,† which is used in addressing persons.

The *accusative*, denoting the place *whither*, the case of the object.

The *genitive*, denoting the place *whence*.

The *dative*, denoting the place *where*.

These cases are formed by the addition of certain terminations, called *suffixes*, to the stem, or *crude form*,‡ of the substantive.

tioned in § 60) short in the comic poet Aristophanes: in the tragedians such syllables are used as common, yet more frequently short than long.

* Of the Greek vowels ϵ , η , \omicron , ω , the quantity is already expressed in the character: over these, therefore, and over diphthongs, no mark of quantity is placed. One vowel before another, and not forming a diphthong with it, is to be understood as short, unless the contrary is signified.

† The vocative is not, strictly speaking, a case; i. e. it expresses no modification of the simple notion conveyed by the word. Hence it has no special suffix. See § 71.

‡ Care must be taken not to confound the crude form with the nominative singular. The crude form is the *invariable*, as the suffix is the *variable*, part of a noun or verb; the former signifying the bare notion conveyed by the word, the latter appended to it for the expression of the various relations of number, place, time, or person. The nomina-

c. Two genders, *masculine* and *feminine*: nouns of neither gender are called *neuter*.

62. The gender of nouns is distinguished partly by their meaning, partly by the termination of their crude form.

Names of male persons, of rivers, winds, and months, are masculine.

Names of female persons, of trees, countries, and islands, and of most towns, also of most abstract substantives, are feminine.

Many names of fruits, most diminutives, and all nouns or other parts of speech contemplated as words merely, are neuter.

On the determination of gender by the termination, see §

63. Neuter nouns are broadly distinguished from masculines and feminines in their declension: they do not admit *s* as the case-ending of the nom. singular; they have no form for the nom. or voc. distinct from that of the accus.; and they have no other suffix for the nom., voc., or accus. plural, than *ä*.

64. The dual number has but two forms—one for the nominative and accusative, and one for the genitive and dative.

65. Greek nouns are usually divided into three declensions: the *first* consisting of nouns with crude forms ending in *α*; the *second*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ο*; and the *third*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ι*, *υ*, or any consonant. They may, however, be arranged under two principal declensions—the *separable* (or *strong*) declension, and the *inseparable* (or *weak*) declension. In words of the separable declension, (which corresponds to the *third* according to the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are distinctly marked, and easily separable from the crude form; in the inseparable declension, (which includes the *first* and *second* of the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are not so distinctly marked, and do not so well admit of separation, as they merge into one syllable with the final vowel of the crude form.

tive is itself a case made by inflexion, and generally quite distinct from the crude form: thus, *ποιμην* is the N. S. of the crude form *ποιμεν-*, *shepherd*; *λογος*, the N. S. of *λογο-*, *word*. See the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar.

SEPARABLE (THIRD) DECLENSION.

66. This declension consists of nouns whose crude forms end in some consonant (including the semivowel *f*), or in either of the weak vowels *i* or *u*.

67. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes of the several cases in this declension :—

MASCULINES AND FEMININES.		NEUTERS.
Singular. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>s</i> , or long vowel in compensation no ending <i>ǎ</i> , or <i>ν</i> <i>os</i> <i>ĩ</i>	no ending no ending no ending <i>os</i> <i>ĩ</i>
Dual. <i>Nom. Voc. Acc.</i> <i>Gen. Dat.</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ouv</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ouv</i>
Plural. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>εs</i> <i>εs</i> <i>ǎs</i> , or <i>νs</i> , i. e. <i>-s</i> <i>ων</i> <i>σĩ(ν)</i>	<i>ǎ</i> <i>ǎ</i> <i>ǎ</i> <i>ων</i> <i>σĩ(ν)</i>

Remarks on the Suffixes.

68. *Nominative Singular.*—The suffix for the N. S. of masculine and feminine nouns is *s*. In adding this suffix to crude forms ending in a consonant, attention must be paid to the changes required by the laws of euphony (§§ 23—55).

69. In many words ending in a consonant, from reasons of euphony, *s* is not added; in that case, the final vowel of the crude form, if short, is lengthened.

70. Thus, the masc. and fem. nouns ending in a consonant fall into two classes :

a. Nouns which take the suffix *s* in the nom. sing. : as,

<i>Crude Form.</i>	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>
ἄλ-, <i>sea</i> ,	ἄλs.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεψ, for φλεβs.
κοῤῥακ-, <i>crow</i> ,	κοραξ, for κορακs.
λαμπᾶδ-, <i>lamp</i> ,	λαμπᾶs, for λαμπαδs.
γῆγαντ-, <i>giant</i> ,	γῆγᾶs, for γῆγαντs.
δελφῖν-, <i>dolphin</i> ,	δελφῖs, for δελφινs.
βοF-, <i>ox</i> ,	βουσ, for βοFs.

b. Nouns which reject the *s* in the nom. sing.; but, in compensation, have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened, if it is short (§ 34) : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
ποιμεν, <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποιμην.
λεοντ-, <i>lion</i> ,	λεων.
ῥητορ-, <i>orator</i> ,	ῥητωρ.
αἰδοσ-, <i>shame</i> ,	αἰδωs.

In the following, the vowel is already long ; the crude form, therefore, becomes the nom. case :

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
θηρ-, <i>wild beast</i> ,	θηρ.
χειμων-, <i>winter</i> ,	χείμων.
ἥρωσ-, <i>hero</i> .	ἥρωs.

This rejection of *s* in the N. S. takes place in all nouns ending in *ρ* and *σ*, except μαρτυρ-, *witness*, N. S. μαρτυς, and in most words in *ν*, including all nouns in *οντ*, except οδοντ-, *a tooth*, N. S. οδους.

71. *Vocative Singular*.—The vocative has no suffix. The crude form, therefore, subject to the rules which regulate the termination of Greek words (§ 55), constitutes the vocative in the singular. The nominative is, however, very generally used for the vocative. The true vocative is found,

a. In words (substantives and adjectives) whose crude forms end in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ*, and *εσ* : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>	<i>V. S.</i>
δαιμον-, <i>deity</i> ,	δαιμων,	δαιμον.
γεροντ-, <i>old man</i> ,	γερων,	γερον.

There are, however, many exceptions: as, ποιμεν-, *shepherd*, voc. ποιμην, as in the nom. On the other hand, Ἀπολλων-, *Apollo*; Ποσειδων-, *Poseidon*; and σωτηρ-, *saviour*, are found with a short vowel in the voc.—Ἀπολλον, Ποσειδον, σωτερ. Participles make the voc. the same as the nom.

b. Nouns in ι and υ, including those in F: as,

μαντι-, *seer*, N. S. μαντῖς, V. S. μαντῖ.

In other cases usually, and always in the plural, the nom. is employed as a voc. But from γυναικ-, *woman*, and παιδ-, *boy*, (with a few other words ending in ιδ), we have the regular vocatives, γύναι and παι; ἄνακτ-, *king*, has both ἄναξ and (in early Greek) ἄνα.

72. *Accusative Singular*.—The accus. sing. takes the suffix ν in words whose crude forms end in ι, υ, or F (with the exception of words in εF): as,

C. F.	A. S.
πολι-, <i>city</i> ,	πολῖν.
ναF-, <i>ship</i> ,	ναυν.

If the C. F. end in any consonant (except F), or in εF, the suffix α is preferred: as,

C. F.	A. S.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεβᾶ.
βᾶσιλεF-, <i>king</i> ,	βᾶσιλεᾶ.

But some words ending in a t-sound, preceded by ι or υ, take ν in prose, the t-sound being dropped: as,

C. F.	A. S.
ερίδ-, <i>strife</i> ,	ερίν.
ορνιθ-, <i>bird</i> ,	ορνιν.

The form in α is, however, sometimes found in prose, and that in ν in verse. Monosyllables, and other words in which the accent falls on the last syllable, as in such words the t-sound was not so readily dropped, have only the form in α. Thus, ποδ-, m. *foot*, A. S. ποδᾶ; but τριποδ-, *three-footed*, A. S. τριποδᾶ and τριπουν: ελπιδ-, f. *hope*, A. S. ελπιδᾶ (not ελπιν, like ερίν for ερίδᾶ); but the compound εύελπιδ-, *hopeful*, makes εύελπιν as well as

ευελπίδᾱ : κλειδ-, *key* (originally κληῖδ-), makes κλειν more frequently than κλειδᾱ.

73. *Dative Plural*.—In adding the suffix σῖ(ν) of the dat. plur. to the crude form, the same rules must be observed as in the formation of the nom. sing. in *s*.

EXAMPLES.

74. A. Nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

I. Masc. and fem. nouns in which *s* is added in the nom. sing.*

If the C. F. end in a labial or guttural mute, *s* will combine with the mute to form ψ or ξ.

If the C. F. end in a dental mute, the dental will disappear before *s*.

74*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	᾿ἄλ- masc. <i>salt</i> .	λαιλᾱπ- fem. <i>hurricane</i> .	φλεβ- fem. <i>vein</i> .	κατηλιφ- fem. <i>upper story</i> .	κηρῡκ- maso. <i>herald</i> .
Singular.					
Nom.	᾿ἄλs	λαιλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Voc.	᾿ἄλs	λαιλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Acc.	᾿ἄλᾱ	λαιλᾱπᾱ	φλεβᾱ	κατηλιφᾱ	κηρῡκᾱ
Gen.	᾿ἄλος	λαιλᾱπος	φλεβος	κατηλιφος	κηρῡκος
Dat.	᾿ἄλῖ	λαιλᾱπῖ	φλεβῖ	κατηλιφῖ	κηρῡκῖ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	᾿ἄλε	λαιλᾱπε	φλεβε	κατηλιφε	κηρῡκε
G. D.	᾿ἄλοιν	λαιλᾱποιν	φλεβοιν	κατηλιφοιν	κηρῡκοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	᾿ἄλεs	λαιλᾱπεs	φλεβεs	κατηλιφεs	κηρῡκεs
Voc.	᾿ἄλεs	λαιλᾱπεs	φλεβεs	κατηλιφεs	κηρῡκεs
Acc.	᾿ἄλᾱs	λαιλᾱπᾱs	φλεβᾱs	κατηλιφᾱs	κηρῡκᾱs
Gen.	᾿ἄλων	λαιλᾱπων	φλεβων	κατηλιφων	κηρῡκων
Dat.	᾿ἄλσῖ(ν)	λαιλαψῖ(ν)	φλεψῖ(ν)	κατηλιψῖ(ν)	κηρυξῖ(ν)

* For nouns in *f*-, see § 81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ορνυγ- masc. quail.	διωρῦχ- fem. canal.	χάριτ- fem. favour.	παιδ- masc.&fem. child.	κορυθ- fem. helmet.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ορνυξ ορνυξ ορνυγᾶ ορνυγος ορνυγί	διωρυξ διωρυξ διωρῦχᾶ διωρῦχος διωρῦχι	χάρις χάρις χάριτᾶ or χάριν χάριτος χάριτι	παις παι παιδᾶ παιδος παιδί	κορυς κορυς κορυθᾶ or κορυν κορυθος κορυθί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ορνυγε ορνυγοιν	διωρῦχε διωρῦχοιν	χάριτε χάριτοιν	παιδε παιδοιν	κορυθε κορυθοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ορνυγες ορνυγες ορνυγᾶς ορνυγων ορνυξι(ν)	διωρῦχες διωρῦχες διωρῦχᾶς διωρῦχων διωρῦξι(ν)	χάριτες χάριτες χάριτᾶς χάριτων χάρισι(ν)	παιδες παιδες παιδᾶς παιδων παισι(ν)	κορυθες κορυθες κορυθᾶς κορυθων κορυσι(ν)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄνακτ- masc. king.	οδοντ- masc. tooth.	γίγαντ- masc. giant.	ῥίν- fem. nose.	έλμινθ- fem. worm.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ἄναξ ἄναξ or ἄνᾶ ἄνακτᾶ ἄνακτος ανακτῖ	οδους οδους οδοντᾶ οδοντος οδοντί	γίγᾶς γίγᾶν γίγαντᾶ γίγαντος γίγαντί	ῥίς ῥίς ῥινᾶ ῥινος ῥινί	έλμινς έλμινς έλμινθᾶ έλμινθος έλμινθί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ἄνακτε ἄνακτοιν	οδοντε οδοντοιν	γίγαντε γίγαντοιν	ῥίνε ῥινοιν	έλμινθε έλμινθοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ἄνακτες ἄνακτες ἄνακτᾶς ἄνακτων ἄναξι(ν)	οδοντες οδοντες οδοντᾶς οδοντων οδουσι(ν)	γίγαντες γίγαντες γίγαντᾶς γίγαντων γίγᾶσι(ν)	ῥίνες ῥίνες ῥινᾶς ῥινων ῥισι(ν)	έλμινθες έλμινθες έλμινθᾶς έλμινθων έλμινθισι(ν)

75. So are declined γῦπ-, m. *vulture*; Ἀράβ-, m. *an Arab*; φῦλακ-, m. *sentinel*; ἄλωπεκ-, f. *fox* (N. ἄλωπηξ); φλογ-, f. *flame*; λάρυγγ-, m. *throat*; ονύχ-, m. *nail, claw*; βηχ-, f. *cough*; ορθότητ-, f. *straightness*; γελωτ-, m. *laughter*; λαμπᾶδ-, f. *lamp*; κρηπίδ-, f. *basement*; ορνῖθ-, m. and f. *bird* (A. ορνῖθᾶ and ορνῖν); νυκτ-, f. *night*; πλάκοεντ- and πλάκουντ-, m. *a flat cake* (N. πλάκοεις and πλάκους); Κεράσοεντ- and Κεράσουντ-, f. *the town Cerasus*; τῖμηντ- and τῖμηντ-, adj. *prized* (N. τῖμεις and τῖμης, not τῖμης). Μαρτύρ-, m. *witness*, has N. μαρτῦς, A. μαρτῦρᾶ and μαρτῦν, D. pl. μαρτῦσιν. The monosyllable ποδ-, m. *foot*, has the vowel lengthened in the N. S., πους. Κτεν-, m. *comb*, and ἐν-, m. adj. *one*, which, unlike most words in ν, take σ in the nom., also have the vowel lengthened (§ 40), κτεῖς, εἷς.

II. Masc. and fem. nouns which reject σ in the nom. sing., and lengthen the final vowel of the crude form if it be short.*

75*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	φρεν- fem. <i>heart, breast.</i>	δαιμον- masc. <i>deity, fate.</i>	λεοντ- masc. <i>lion.</i>	ῥητορ- masc. <i>orator.</i>	μητερ- fem. <i>mother.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	φρην φρην φρενᾶ φρενος φρενί	δαιμων δαιμον δαιμονᾶ δαιμονος δαιμονί	λεων λεον λεοντᾶ λεοντος λεοντί	ῥητωρ ῥητορ ῥητορᾶ ῥητορος ῥητορί	μητηρ μητερ μητερᾶ μητρος μητρί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	φρενε φρενοιν	δαιμονε δαιμονοιν	λεοντε λεοντοιν	ῥητορε ῥητοροιν	μηтере μητεροιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	φρενες φρενες φρενᾶς φρενων φρεσί(ν)	δαιμονες δαιμονες δαιμονᾶς δαιμονων δαιμοσί(ν)	λεοντες λεοντες λεοντᾶς λεοντων λεουσί(ν)	ῥητορες ῥητορες ῥητορᾶς ῥητορων ῥητορσί(ν)	μητερες μητερες μητερᾶς μητερων μητρᾶσί(ν)

* For nouns in σ-, see § 84.

In the following words the final vowel of the crude form is already long.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	παιᾶν- masc. <i>pxan,</i> <i>hymn.</i>	ἄγων- masc. <i>contest,</i> <i>games.</i>	Ξενοφώντ- masc. <i>Xenophon.</i>	θηρ- masc. <i>wild beast.</i>	Ἑλλην- masc. <i>a Greek.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	παιᾶν παιᾶν παιᾶνᾶ παιᾶνος παιᾶνι	ἄγων ἄγων ἄγωνᾶ ἄγωνος ἄγωνι	Ξενοφών Ξενοφών Ξενοφώντᾶ Ξενοφώντος Ξενοφώντι	θηρ θηρ θηρᾶ θηρος θηρι	Ἑλλην Ἑλλην Ἑλληνᾶ Ἑλληνος Ἑλληνι
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	παιᾶνε παιᾶνοιν	ἄγωνε ἄγωνοιν		θηρε θηροιν	Ἑλληνε Ἑλληνοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	παιᾶνες παιᾶνες παιᾶνᾶς παιᾶνων παιᾶσιν(ν)	ἄγωνες ἄγωνες ἄγωνᾶς ἄγωνων ἄγωνσιν(ν)		θηρες θηρες θηρᾶς θηρων θηρσιν(ν)	Ἑλληνες Ἑλληνες Ἑλληνᾶς Ἑλληνων Ἑλλησιν(ν)

76. So are declined ποιμεν-, m. *shepherd*; ἡγεμον-, m. *guide*, (V. ἡγεμων); γεροντ-, m. *old man*, (and all nouns and participles in οντ-, except οδοντ-, *tooth*, and the participles γνοντ-, διδοντ-, δοντ-, and ἄλοντ-, all which form their N. S. masc. in -ους*); πρακτορ-, m. *exacter*; αιθερ-, m. *sky* (G. αιθερος, etc.); λειμων-, m. *meadow*; σωτηρ-, m. *saviour*; χην-, m. f. *goose*. Εικον-, f. *image*; αηδον-, f. *nightingale*; χελιδον-, f. *swallow*, throw out ν in some of the cases, and undergo contraction: as, A. εικονᾶ and εικω, G. εικονος and εικους, etc.†

* Observe that in these five words ο belongs to the root.

† These forms should perhaps be rather explained as deduced from older crude forms in οι-, εικοι-, αηδοι-, χελιδοι- (§ 99); whence the V. αηδοι and χελιδοι, and the N. εικω (in Hesychius). Similarly Γοργοι- and Γοργον-, *Gorgon*, coexist; N. S. Γοργω and rarely Γοργων, G. Γοργους and Γοργονος, etc. (Ahrens.)

77. The following words in *τερ*, viz. *πατερ*-, *father*; *μητερ*-, *mother*; *θυγάτερ*-, *daughter*; *γαστερ*-, *f. belly*; and *Δημητερ*-, *the goddess Demeter*, drop *ε* in the G. and D. sing.; in the D. pl. *τερσι(ν)* is changed into *τρᾶσι(ν)*; *Δημητερ*- has also *Δημητρᾶ* in the A. S.: *αστερ*-, *m. star*, retains *ε* in the G. and D. sing., but the D. pl. is *αστρᾶσι(ν)*: *ἄνερ*-, *man*, drops *ε* throughout, except in the N. and V. sing., and *δ* is then inserted between *ν* and *ρ* (§ 42): thus, N. *ἄνρ*, V. *ἄνερ*, A. *ανδρᾶ*, and so on; the D. pl. is *ανδρᾶσι(ν)*.

III. Masc. and fem. nouns whose crude forms end in *F* (*aF*, *εF*, *οF*), or *σ*.

78. Before those suffixes which begin with a vowel the *F* or *σ* is dropped. Before the suffixes which begin with a consonant *F* becomes *υ*.

79. In the Attic declension of nouns in *εF* the vowel of the suffix is lengthened in the A. and G. sing. and A. pl.: thus, *εᾶ*, *εῶς*, etc., appear in place of *ἡᾶ*, *ἡος*, etc., of the old declension. If a vowel precede, *εᾶ*, *εᾶς*, *εῶς*, *εῶν*, are contracted. All nouns in *εF* are masculine.

80. Words in *σ* do not take the suffix *ς* in the N. sing.; consequently, if the final vowel of the crude form be short, it is lengthened. In the D. pl. one *σ* is dropped. If a vowel precede, *εᾶ* in the A. sing. is contracted into *ᾶ* instead of *ἡ*.

81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	βᾱσίλει- masc. king.	Δωριέ- masc. a Dorian.	γῤᾱ- fem. old woman.	βο- [*] masc.& fem. ox.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει βᾱσίλειᾱ βᾱσίλει- (βᾱσίλει) βᾱσίλει	Δωριέ- Δωριέ Δωριέᾱ, Δωριᾱ Δωριέ- Δωριέ	γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ γῤᾱ γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ	βο- βο βο- βο- βο
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει-	Δωριέ- Δωριέ- Δωριέ- Δωριέ-	γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ-	βο- βο- βο- βο-
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(βᾱσίλει-) βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει- βᾱσίλει-	Δωριέ- Δωριέ- Δωριέ- Δωριέ- Δωριέ-	γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ- γῤᾱ-	βο- βο- βο- βο- βο-

82. So are declined γραμματέ-*f*, scribe; ἱερέ-*f*, priest; ἵππε-*f*, horseman; κλοπέ-*f*, thief; νομέ-*f*, herdsman; Μεγάρ-*f*, a Megarian; Πειραιέ-*f*, the harbour of Athens; Πλάται-*f*, a Plataean; ἄλι-*f*, fisherman (generally without contraction).

83. The Attic poets occasionally make the G. sing. of nouns in ε-*f* to end in εος: as, Θησε-*f*, Theseus, G. Θησεος, as well as Θησεως. The poets sometimes contract εᾱ of the A. sing. into η: as, ἱερέ-*f*, a priest, A. ἱερεᾱ and ἱερῆ. The N. pl. in -ης (from -ης) is characteristic of the older Attic writers.

* Compare the declension of the Latin bov-, ox.

† i. e. βᾱσίλειᾱ or βᾱσίλει-*f*. It will be seen that βασιλει-*f* is not regularly contracted from βασιλειᾱ: generally, when the forms of both the N. and A. pl. are contracted, the acc. is not made from the uncontracted form of the case, but assimilated to the contracted nom.

84.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	τριηρεσ- fem. <i>trireme</i> .	Περικλεεσ- masc. <i>Pericles</i> .	αιδος- fem. <i>shame</i> .	ἥρωσ- masc. <i>hero</i> .
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	τριηρης τριηρες (τριηρεᾶ) τριηρη (τριηρεος) τριηρους (τριηρεῖ) τριηρει	N. Περικλης, -κλεις; A. Περικλεᾶ, -κλεᾶ; G. Περικλεος, -κλεους; D. Περικλεῖ, -κλεει.	αιδως (αιδοᾶ) αιδω (αιδοος) αιδους (αιδοῖ) αιδουι	ἥρωσ ἥρωσ ἥρωᾶ or ἥρω ἥρωος ἥρωϊ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	τριηρεε τριηρεοιν or τριηροιν			ἥρωε ἥρωοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(τριηρεες) τριηρεις τριηρεις (τριηρεᾶς) τριηρεις τριηρεων or τριηρων τριηρεσῖ(ν)	N. Περικλης, -κλεις; A. Περικλεᾶ, -κλεᾶ; G. Περικλεος, -κλεους; D. Περικλεῖ, -κλεει.		ἥρωες ἥρωες ἥρωᾶς or ἥρωας ἥρων ἥρωσῖ(ν)

85. Like τριηρεσ- (which is strictly an adjective) are declined all adjectives in εσ (m. and f.); also Σωκράτεσ-, *Socrates*, and many proper names ending in -κράτεσ-, -σθένεσ-, -γενεσ-, -φάνεσ-, and -κλεεσ-. These proper names and Ἄρεσ-, *the god Ares*, also form the A. sing. as from a crude form in -α, after the analogy of nouns of the inseparable (1st) declension: thus, from Σωκράτεσ- we find A. Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην. Plato prefers the form in -η, Xenophon that in -ην: other writers use both; but of nouns in -γενεσ- and -φάνεσ- the form in -ην is preferred, while of nouns in -κλεεσ- this form is only found in the later writers. Ἄρεσ- has a gen. Ἀρεωσ in good prose. When these nouns have a plural, it follows the A- declension.

86. Like αιδος- are declined ηος-, f. *daybreak*, and χροσ-, m. *the skin* (for the most part uncontracted, as being a monosyllable). These words are not found in the voc. nor in the dual and plural. Instead of ηος- and χροσ-, in Attic ἑω- (§ 131) and χρωτ- (N. χρωσ, A. χρωτᾶ) are used. On the other hand, γελωτ-, m. *laughter*, and ἰδρωτ-, m. *sweat*, have in the acc. γελω (also γελων) and ἰδρω as well as γελωτᾶ and ἰδρωτᾶ.

87. Like ἦρως- are declined Τρως-, *Tros, a Trojan*; θως-, m. and f. *a jackal* (these without contraction); παῖτρως-, m. *an uncle by the father's side*; μητρως-, m. *an uncle by the mother's side*; Μῖνως-, *Minos*: the last three words have also παῖτρων, etc., in the acc. and παῖτρω in the gen., as if from crude forms παῖτρω-, etc. (see § 131).

IV. Neuter nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

88. Neuter nouns of this declension take no suffix for the N. or A. singular; these cases, therefore, do not differ from the crude form. When the crude form ends in τ, the τ is either thrown away or changed into σ, less frequently into ρ.

89. Neuter substantives in εσ, a very numerous class, change ε of the C. F. into ο in the N., V., and A. sing.; but this change does not extend to the neuter of adjectives in εσ. In the other cases σ is dropped, and contraction ensues (§ 33).

90.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	σωμᾶτ- neut. <i>corpse, body.</i>	τερᾶτ- neut. <i>portent.</i>	ημᾶτ- neut. <i>day.</i>	κερᾶσ- neut. <i>horn.</i>	γενεσ-* neut. <i>race.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	σωμᾶ σωμᾶ σωμᾶ σωμᾶτος σωμᾶτι	τερᾶς τερᾶς τερᾶς τερᾶτος τερᾶτι	ημᾶρ ημᾶρ ημᾶρ ημᾶτος ημᾶτι	κερᾶς κερᾶς κερᾶς (κεραος) κερως (κεραῖ) κερᾶ	γενος γενος γενος (γενεος) γενοῦς (γενεῖ) γενεῖ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	σωμᾶτε σωμᾶτοι	τερᾶτε τερᾶτοι	ημᾶτε ημᾶτοι	(κεραε) κερᾶ (κεραοιν) κερῶν	γενεε, γενη γενεοιν, γενοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτων σωμᾶσῖ(ν)	τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτων τερᾶσῖ(ν)	ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτων ημᾶσῖ(ν)	(κεραᾶ) κερᾶ (κεραᾶ) κερᾶ (κεραᾶ) κερᾶ (κεραων) κερων κερᾶσῖ(ν)	(γενεᾶ) γενη (γενεᾶ) γενη (γενεᾶ) γενη γενεων, γεων γενεσῖ(ν)

* Compare the Latin declension of neuter nouns in ἔς: e. g. ὄπῆς-, *task*, γένῆς-, *race*, N. S. ὄπῆς, γένῆς (γενος), G. ὄπῆρις, etc., where s of the crude form is not dropped, as in Greek, but changed into r.

91. Like *σωματ-* are declined *μελιτ-*, *honey*; *γαλακτ-*, *milk* (N. and A. sing. γᾰλᾰ, § 55); *πραγματ-*, *deed*; *θαυματ-*, *wonder*; *κτηματ-*, *possession*; *αιματ-*, *blood*; and all neuters in *ματ*.

92. Like *τερατ-* are declined *περατ-*, *end, goal*; *σταιτ-*, *dough*. In Homer occur such forms as *τεραος*, *τερων*, from C. F. *τερασ-*.

93. Like *ηματ-* are declined *ηπατ-*, *liver*; *αλειφατ-*, *oil*; *φρεατ-*, *well*; *σκατ-*, *dung*; and *υδατ-*, *water*. The last two have in the N. and A. sing. *σχωρ* and *υδωρ*; but by some grammarians both *ρ* and *τ* in these words are considered to be radical, so that the crude forms would be *ημαρτ-*, *υδαρτ-*, etc.

94. Like *κερασ-* are declined *κρεασ-*, *flesh*; *γερασ-*, *gift, honour*; *γηρασ-*, *old age*; some of these words are also declined from crude forms in *ατ*: as, *κερατ-*, N. *κερας*, G. *κερατος*, etc. *σελασ-*, *blaze*, and *δεπασ-*, *goblet*, are declined in the same way, but often without contraction, G. *σελαος*, etc.: *βρετασ-*, *image*; *κωασ-*, *fleece*; and *ουδασ-*, *ground* (poetical words), change *α* of the crude form into *ε*, except in the nom. and acc. sing., G. *βρετεος*, *βρετους*, etc.: *κνεφασ-*, *darkness*, has both *κνεφαος* and *κνεφους*. The D. S. of these words was in the old language written *κεραι*, *γεραι*, etc.; more correctly, as the *α* is short.

95. Like *γενεσ-* are declined *τειχεσ-*, *wall* (of a fortress); *ανθεσ-*, *flower*; *παθεσ-*, *suffering*; *αλγεσ-*, *pain*; *νεφεσ-*, *cloud*; *κλεεσ-*, *rumour*; *ορεσ-*, *mountain*; and all neuters in *εσ*. The N., V., and A. pl. of *κλεεσ-* is *κλεα*, not *κλεη*; but *ορεσ-* retains *η*. The G. pl. and the forms of the dual are sometimes found uncontracted.

96. A few neuters in *ρ*, *νεκταρ-*, *nectar*; *θεναρ-*, *palm of the hand*, etc., are declined regularly: *εαρ-*, *spring* (*φεαρ-*, Latin *vēr-*), and *κεαρ-*, *heart*, contract *εα* into *η* in G. and D. sing., and *κεαρ-* also in N. and A.

B. Nouns whose crude forms end in a vowel (*ι* or *υ*).

97. In the Attic declension of nouns in *ι*, *ι* passes into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.; and in the G. sing. masculine and feminine nouns take the Attic termination *ωσ* instead of *ος*. In the D. sing. and N. and A. plur. contraction is used. Adjectives in *ι*, such as *ιδρι-*, *experienced*, and some substantives in *ι*, which are in great measure poetical, are declined without the change of *ι* into *ε*.

98. A few substantives in *υ* change *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.: they thus take the same termina-

tions as the Attic declension in *ι* : *εγχελυ-*, *eel*, retains *υ* through the whole of the singular.

99. All nouns in *οι* are feminine. In the N. sing. *οι* becomes *ω* (originally *φ*) : the crude form remains unchanged in the voc., but in the other cases *ι* between two vowels disappears, and contraction ensues. These words are seldom found in the dual and plural, the forms of which, when they occur, are made as from a crude form in *ο*, after the analogy of the second or O- declension. Except in the nom., the forms of the plural in the older language would be the same, whether made from a crude form in *ο* or in *οι*.*

100.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολι- fem. city.	πορτι- masc. and fem. a young ox.	ιχθυ- masc. a fish.	πηχυ- masc. cubit.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	πολῖς πολῖ πολῖν πολεως (πολεῖ) πολει	πορτῖς πορτῖ πορτῖν πορτιος πορτιῖ & πορτῖ	ιχθῦς ιχθῦ ιχθῦν ιχθυος ιχθυῖ	πηχῦς πηχῦ πηχῦν πηχεως (πηχεῖ) πηχει
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	πολεε πολεοιν	πορτιε πορτιοιν	ιχθυε ιχθυοιν	πηχεε πηχεοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(πολεες) πολεις (πολεες) πολεις (πολεᾶς) πολεις πολεων πολεσι(ν)	πορτιες & πορτῖς πορτιες & πορτῖς πορτιας & πορτῖς πορτιων πορτισι(ν)	ιχθυες ιχθυες ιχθῦς ιχθυων ιχθυσι(ν)	(πηχεες) πηχεις (πηχεες) πηχεις (πηχεᾶς) πηχεις πηχεων πηχεσι(ν)

* On these words see a paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society, vol. vi. p. 155, translated from the German of H. L. Ahrens, who cites (§§ 1, 7) ἡ Λητψ, ἡ Σαπφψ, on the authority of the grammarian Herodian, and such nominatives as ΑΡΤΕΜΩΙ, ΦΙΑΥΤΩΙ, etc., from inscriptions (Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. No. 696, 2310); and, again, ΞΑΝΘΩΙ from an ancient vase, apparently a nom. fem. Ξανθψ, the name of a nymph (otherwise Ξανθη) corresponding to the masc. river-god Ξανθο-ς.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	εγχελυ- masc.&fem. eel.	σῖνᾱπι- neut. mustard.	αστυ- neut. town.	ηχοι- fem. echo.
Singular.				
Nom.	εγχελῦς	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	ηχω
Voc.	εγχελῦ	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	ηχοι
Acc.	εγχελῦν	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	(ηχοᾶ) ηχω
Gen.	εγχελυος	σῖνᾱπεος	αστεος	(ηχοος) ηχους
Dat.	εγχελυῖ	(σῖνᾱπεῖ) σῖνᾱπει	(αστεῖ) αστει	(ηχοῖ) ηχοι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	εγχελεε	σῖνᾱπεε	αστεε	
G. D.	εγχελεοιν	σῖνᾱπεοιν	αστεοιν	
Plural.				
Nom.	εγχελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Voc.	εγχελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Acc.	εγχελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Gen.	εγχελεων	σῖνᾱπεων	αστεων	
Dat.	εγχελεσῖ(ν)	σῖνᾱπεσῖ(ν)	αστεσῖ(ν)	

101. Like *πολι-* are declined *μαντι-*, m. *seer*; *οφι-*, m. *serpent*; and all feminine nouns in *-σι* (*-τι, -ξι, -ψι*), derived from verbs and denoting *an act*: as, *πραξι-*, *doing*; *ληψι-*, *seizing*; *λυσι-*, *loosening*.

102. Like *πορτι-* are declined *μηνι-* (also, later, *μηνῖδ-**), f. *wrath*; *οι-* (or *οῖ-*, i. e. *οφι-*, Latin *ovī-*), m. and f. *sheep*; *ποσι-*, *husband* (in the dat. *ποσει*, not *ποσῖ*: *ποσι-*, f. *act of drinking*, is declined like *πολι-*); and some proper names, as *Συεννεσι-*, *Syennesis*.

103. Like *ιχθυ-†* are declined *δρυ-*, f. *oak*; *πίτυ-*, f. *pine*; *οφρυ-*, f. *eyebrow*; *σῑᾱχυ-*, m. *ear of corn*; *συ-*, m. and f. *hog*. In the old poets, and again in late prose, but not in Attic, the A. pl. is found in *ᾶς*, as *ιχθυᾶς*, *νεκυᾶς*. Forms of the plur. of *εγχελυ-* retaining the *υ* are sometimes found.

104. Like *πηχυ-* and *αστυ-* are declined *πρεσβυ-*, *old man*, *am-*

* So *Πᾶρι-*, *Paris*, is declined later from *Πᾶριδ-*, while *Θερίδ-* in Homer (acc. *Θερίν*) becomes *Θετι-* in some later writers.

† On the varying quantity of *υ* in the nom. and acc. singular of these nouns, see Ahrens, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* vi. pp. 167, 168.

bassador; *πελεκυ-*, m. *axe*; *πᾶν*-, n. *herd* (poet.); also adjectives in *ν* (m. and n.), except that in the G. sing. they take *ος*, not *ως*, and that *εᾶ* of the neut. plur. is not contracted.

105. The Attic poets occasionally make the gen. of nouns in *ι*, masc. and fem., to end in *ος*, as *πολεος*; while, on the other hand, such forms as *αστεως* are found.

106. Like *ηχοι-* are declined *πειθοι-*, *persuasion*; *πενθοι-*, *tidings*; *ευστοι-*, *well-being*; *χρειοι-* (Ep.), *need*; and many feminine proper names, as *Λητοι-*, *Latona*; *Σαπφοι-*, *Sappho*.

INSEPARABLE DECLENSION.

107. Words of this declension fall into two classes :

A. Masculines and Feminines in *α* (first declension).

B. Masculines, Feminines, and Neuters in *ο* (second declension).

108. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes added in this declension :—

	Feminines in α.	Masculines in α. Masc. & Fem. in ο.	Neuters in ο.
Singular.			
Nom.	no ending	s	ν
Voc.	same as nom.	no ending	same as nom.
Acc.	ν	ν	ν
Gen.	s	ο	ο
Dat.	ι (subscript)	ι (subscript)	ι (subscript)
Dual.			
N. V. A.	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened
G. D.	ιν	ιν	ιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ι	ι	ᾶ
Voc.	same as nom.	same as nom.	same as nom.
Acc.	-s (νs)	-s (νs)	ᾶ
Gen.	ων	ων	ων
Dat.	ις	ις	ις

Remarks on the Suffixes.

109. *Voc. Sing.*—Of feminines in *a*, and in all plurals, the nominative is used as a vocative. Of masculines in *a*, the crude form is, according to the rule, the vocative case; but the vowel is most frequently lengthened. The crude form of masc. and fem. nouns in *o* also constitutes the vocative; but the final *o* is changed into *ε*.

110. *Gen. Sing.*—*ao* becomes *ov* in Attic (from the Ionic *εω*): in Doric this case ends in *ao* and *ā*: *oo* is also contracted into *ov*.

111. *Dat. Sing.*—The *a* and *o* of the crude form are lengthened, and the *ι* becomes subscript (§ 28).

112. *Accus. Plur.*—*avs* and *ovs* become *ās* and *ovs* (§ 40).

113. *Gen. Plur.*—*aων* (Ion. *εων*) and *oων* are both contracted into *ων* in Attic.

114. *Dat. Plur.*—The original forms of this case in *αισῖ(ν)* and *οισῖ(ν)* are frequently found in the poets and in some prose writers.

EXAMPLES

A. Masculine and feminine nouns in *a*.

(First Declension.)

115. Some difficulty arises from the modification to which the final vowel of the crude form is subject in the singular. In feminine nouns it varies between *ǎ*, *ā*, and *η*; in masculines between *ā* and *η*. Attention should be paid to the following rules:—

116. *a.* If the vowel be long, it is, in Attic, *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise *η* (§ 34).

If the vowel be short, it is, of course, *ǎ*.

Exceptions to this general rule are the fem. nouns *κορα*-, *maiden*, and *δερα*-, *neck*, in the inflection of which *η* is used throughout the singular, not *ā*. On the other hand, the fem. nouns *γυα*-, *field*; *ελαα*-, *olive-tree*; *ποα*-, *grass*; *στοα*-, *porch*; and *χροα*-, *skin*, *complexion*, which, according to the rule, should exhibit *η*, are inflected in *ā*; but these words originally ended in

ια- (γυια-, ελαια-, etc.), so that \bar{a} in the singular is only an apparent exception to the rule.

In the Doric declension of these nouns the long vowel is always \bar{a} , in the Ionic always η ; words, therefore, which, being introduced into the Attic from those dialects, retain their original spelling, have not been cited as exceptions.

117. *b. The vowel is always long in the nom., acc., and dat. of masculine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in $\bar{a}s$, $\bar{a}\nu$, and \bar{a} after ϵ , ι , and ρ , otherwise in ηs , $\eta\nu$, and η .*

118. *c. The vowel is always long in the gen. and dat. of feminine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in $\bar{a}s$ and \bar{a} after ϵ , ι , and ρ , otherwise in ηs and η .*

119. *d. There remain to be considered the nom. and acc. of feminine nouns. In these the vowel remains short in the following cases:—*

(1.) After $\lambda\lambda$, $\nu\nu$, $\sigma\sigma$ ($\tau\tau$), ξ , ψ , and ζ ; that is, after the double letters and repeated letters: as, N. sing. $\theta\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, *hurricane*; $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *offspring*; $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, *tongue*; $\delta\omicron\xi\acute{\alpha}$, *opinion*; $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}$, *thirst*; $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\zeta\acute{\alpha}$, *table*.

(2.) After σ preceded by a diphthong or long vowel: as, N. sing. $\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, *muse*.

(3.) After ρ preceded by \bar{u} , or by any diphthong (except av): as, N. sing. $\sigma\phi\bar{u}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *hammer*; $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *attempt*; $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *knife*: but $\theta\bar{y}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *gate*; $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *country*; $\lambda\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *alley*. Exceptions are $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *female companion*; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *wrestling-school*; $\kappa\omicron\lambda\lambda\bar{u}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *roll of bread*; $\text{A}\iota\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *Æthra*; $\Phi\alpha\iota\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *Phædra*.

(4.) In all words ending in $-a\iota\nu\alpha$, and in many others in $-va$: as, N. sing. $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *lioness*; $\epsilon\chi\iota\delta\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *viper*.

(5.) In all words in $-\tau\rho\iota\alpha$, signifying feminine agents: as, N. sing. $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\rho\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *poetess*; and in the three feminine adjectives $\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *one*; $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *godlike*; $\pi\omicron\tau\nu\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *mistress, worshipful*.

(6.) In all words, including the feminine of all perfect participles active, in which a is preceded by υ : as, N. sing. $\mu\upsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *fly*; $\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{y}\phi\upsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *having struck*: $\mu\eta\tau\rho\upsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *step-mother*, is an exception.

(7.) In disyllables in which a is preceded by the diphthong ai , and in some proper names of places of more than two syllables: as, N. sing. $\gamma\alpha\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *earth*; $\text{I}\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *Histiæa*.

(8.) In words of more than two syllables in which *a* is preceded by the diphthongs *ει* and *οι* : as, N. sing. *ιερείᾱ*, *priestess* ; *ἄνοιᾱ*, *folly* : except that nouns in *-εια* denoting *a condition*, and connected with verbs in *-εν*, have *ā* : thus, N. sing. *βασίλειᾱ*, *a queen*, but *βασίλειᾱ*, *royal power*.

(9.) In some isolated words : as, N. sing. *διαίτᾱ*, *way of life* ; *ἄκανθᾱ*, *thorn*. From *πεινα-*, *hunger* ; *τολμα-*, *daring*, and some others, two forms are found—N. sing. *πεινᾱ* and *πεινη*, *τολμᾱ* and *τολμη*, etc.

In all these cases, therefore, the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν*.

120. In other combinations the vowel is long, and (with the exceptions already given) the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ā* and *āν* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ* ; otherwise in *η* and *ην*.

121. Throughout the dual and plural the vowel is invariably *a*.

122.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	νῖκα- fem. <i>victory.</i>	ἄσα- fem. <i>satiety.</i>	θεα- fem. <i>goddess.</i>	σκια- fem. <i>shadow.</i>	χωρα- fem. <i>place, country.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	νῖκη νῖκη νῖκην νῖκης νῖκη	ἄση ἄση ἄσην ἄσης ἄση	θεᾱ θεᾱ θεᾱν θεᾱς θεα	σκιᾱ σκιᾱ σκιᾱν σκιᾱς σκιᾱ	χωρᾱ χωρᾱ χωρᾱν χωρᾱς χωρα
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	νῖκᾱ νῖκαιν	ἄσᾱ ἄσαιν	θεᾱ θεαιν	σκιᾱ σκιαιν	χωρᾱ χωραιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	νικαι νῖκαι νῖκᾱς νῖκων νῖκαις	ἄσαι ἄσαι ἄσᾱς ἄσων ἄσαις	θειαι θειαι θεᾱς θεων θειαις	σκιαι σκιαι σκιᾱς σκιων σκιαις	χωραι χωραι χωρᾱς χωρων χωραις

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	μουσα- fem. <i>muse.</i>	ἄνοια- fem. <i>folly.</i>	δοξα- fem. <i>opinion.</i>	λεινα- fem. <i>lioness.</i>	γλωσσα- fem. <i>tongue.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	μουσᾶ μουσᾶ μουσᾶν μουσης μουση	ἄνοιᾶ ἄνοιᾶ ἄνοιᾶν ἄνοιᾶς ἄνοια	δοξᾶ δοξᾶ δοξᾶν δοξης δοξῇ	λεινᾶ λεινᾶ λεινᾶν λεινης λεινη	γλωσσᾶ γλωσσᾶ γλωσσᾶν γλωσσης γλωσση
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	μουσᾱ μουσαιν	ἄνοιᾱ ἄνοιαιν	δοξᾱ δοξαιν	λεινᾱ λειναιν	γλωσσᾱ γλωσσαιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	μουσαι μουσαι μουσᾶς μουσων μουσαις	ἄνοιαι ἄνοιαι ἄνοιᾶς ἄνοιων ἄνοιαῖς	δοξαι δοξαι δοξᾶς δοξων δοξαις	λειναι λειναι λεινᾶς λεινων λειναις	γλωσσαι γλωσσαι γλωσσᾶς γλωσσων γλωσσαις

123. So are declined ἄδικια-, *injustice*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ἄμαξα-, *waggon*; ἄρπυια-, *harpy*; γεφύρα-, *bridge*; γνώμα-, *judgement*; δίκαια-, *justice*; θάλασσα-, *sea*; θεραπῆαινα-, *maid-servant*; λύρα-, *lyre*; ῥίζα-, *root*; σοφία-, *wisdom*; τίμα-, *honour*; φύγα-, *flight*; χλαίνα-, *cloak*—all feminine. Further examples for declension will be found in § 119.

124. Some nouns in -εα contract εα into η: as, σῦκεα-, *fig-trees*, N. σῦκεᾱ or σῦκη.

125. The vocative of masculines in α retains ᾶ (1) in nouns ending in τα; (2) in national names: as, Περσα-, *a Persian*, V. Περσᾶ; but Περσα-, *Perses*, V. Περση; (3) in some compounds of the verbs πωλε-, *sell*; μετρε-, *measure*; τριβ-, *rub*: as, γεωμετρα-, *a geometer*, V. γεωμετρᾶ.

126.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολιτα- masc. citizen.	τελωνα- masc. <i>farmer of customs.</i>	νεᾶνια- masc. <i>young man.</i>	(Ἑρμεα-)Ἑρμη- masc. <i>Hermes.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	πολιτης πολιτᾶ πολιτην πολιτου πολιτη	τελωνης τελωνη τελωνην τελωνου τελωνη	νεᾶνιᾱς νεᾶνιᾶ νεᾶνιᾱν νεᾶνιου νεᾶνιᾱ	Ἑρμης Ἑρμη Ἑρμην Ἑρμου Ἑρμη
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	πολιτᾶ πολιταιν	τελωνᾶ τελωναιν	νεᾶνιᾶ νεᾶνιαιν	Ἑρμᾶ Ἑρμαιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	πολιται πολιται πολιτᾱς πολιτων πολιταις	τελωναι τελωναι τελωνᾱς τελωνων τελωναις	νεᾶνιαι νεᾶνιαι νεᾶνιᾱς νεᾶνιων νεᾶνιαις	Ἑρμαι Ἑρμαι Ἑρμᾱς Ἑρμων Ἑρμαις

127. So are declined *Ατρείδα-*, son of *Atreus*; *γεωμετρα-*, *geometer*; *ὀπλιτα-*, *heavy-armed soldier*; *Σκῦθα-*, *Scythian*; *τᾶμια-*, *dispenser*; *τοξοτα-*, *archer*—all masculine.

128. Some nouns in *-ρα* and many proper names, mostly Doric, retain the Doric contract genitive in *ᾱ*: as, *Βορρά-* (*Boρεα-*), *north wind*, G. *Βορρᾶ*.

B. Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns in *ο*.

(Second Declension.)

129. In some words in which *ο* or *ε* precedes the final vowel of the crude form, contraction takes place.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λογο- masc. word.	νησο- fem. island.	σῦκο- neut. fig.	πλοο- masc. voyage.	οστο- neut. bone.
Singular.					
Nom.	λογος	νησος	σῦκον	(πλοος) πλους	(οστοεν) οστουν
Voc.	λογε	νησε	σῦκον	(πλοε) πλου	(οστοεν) οστουν
Acc.	λογον	νησον	σῦκον	(πλοον) πλουν	(οστοεν) οστουν
Gen.	λογου	νησου	σῦκου	(πλοου) πλου	(οστοευ) οστου
Dat.	λογῳ	νησῳ	σῦκῳ	(πλοῳ) πλῳ	(οστοῳ) οστῳ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	λογω	νησῳ	σῦκῳ	(πλω) πλῳ	(οστεῳ) οστῳ
G. D.	λογοιν	νησοιν	συκοιν	(πλοοιν) πλοιν	(οστοειν) οστοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾶ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Voc.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾶ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Acc.	λογους	νησους	σῦκᾶ	(πλοους) πλους	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Gen.	λογων	νησων	σῦκων	(πλων) πλων	(οστεων) οστων
Dat.	λογοις	νησοις	σῦκοις	(πλοοις) πλοις	(οστεοις) οστοις

130. So are declined *αγγελος*, m. *messenger*; *ἄδελφος*, m. *brother*; *ἀμπελος*, f. *vine*; *δουλος*, m. *slave*; *εργο*, n. *work*; *θεος*, m. *god* (voc. *θεος*); *ἵππος*, m. and f. *horse, mare*; *κᾶνεο*, n. *basket*; *νοο*, m. *mind*; *νοσο*, f. *disease*; *ξύλο*, n. *piece of wood*; *ὁδο*, f. *road*; *ῥοδο*, n. *rose*; *ῥοο*, m. *stream*.

131. There are a few nouns with a crude form ending in *ω* (apparently contracted from *ωο* or *αο*): these are declined as follows:—

(Attic Declension.)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λεω- masc. <i>people.</i>	λᾶγω- masc. <i>hare.</i>	ἄνωγεω- neut. <i>upper room.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	λεως λεως λεων λεω λεφ	λᾶγως λᾶγως λᾶγων and λᾶγω λᾶγω λᾶγω	ἄνωγεων ἄνωγεων ἄνωγεων ἄνωγεω ἄνωγεφ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	λεω λεφν	λᾶγω λᾶγων	For the Dual and Plural neu- ter of this de- clension, see <i>Ad-</i> <i>jectives</i> , § .
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	λεφ λεφ λεως λεων λεφς	λᾶγω λᾶγω λᾶγως λᾶγων λᾶγως	

132. So are declined Ἄθω-, m. *Mount Athos*; ἑω-, f. *dawn* (§ 86); κᾶλω-, m. *rope*; Κω-, f. *the island Cos*; Μενελεω-, m. *Menelaus*; νεω-, m. *temple*; and some adjectives. Many of these words sometimes throw away ν in the accus. sing.: compare the regular Greek acc. in the separable declension with the Latin,—λεοντ-ᾶ with *leon-e-m*. Some of them, as λεω-, νεω-, Μενελεω-, coexist with crude forms in ᾱο,—λᾱο-, νᾱο-, Μενελᾱο-, etc., which are declined regularly.

133. On a comparison of the two principal declensions, the separable and the inseparable, they will be found to have the following features in common:—

(1.) In the N. sing., masculines and, though less uniformly, feminines, either take the suffix *s*, or have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened in compensation.

(2.) In the A. sing., masc. and fem. nouns ending in a vowel take the suffix ν.

(3.) In the D. sing. of all nouns the suffix is ι, subscript in nouns of the inseparable declension.

(4.) In the N. and A. dual, either ϵ is added, or, which is equivalent, the final vowel of the crude form is lengthened.

(5.) In the G. and D. dual of all nouns the suffix is $\iota\nu$ ($\omicron\nu$).

(6.) In the A. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the suffix is s added to the acc. sing. The original ending of the accus. plur. in the inseparable declension, then, was νs : ν was dropped, the vowel being lengthened; hence $\bar{a}s$, $\omicron\nu s$.

(7.) In the N., V., and A. pl. of all neuter nouns the suffix is \check{a} .

(8.) In the G. pl. of all nouns the suffix is $\omega\nu$.

(9.) In the D. pl. of all nouns the suffix was, originally, $\sigma\check{\iota}(\nu)$.*

134. The principal points of difference between these two declensions are:—

(1.) In the N. and A. sing. of neuters the separable declension admits no suffix, the inseparable takes ν .

(2.) In the G. sing. the separable declension has the suffix os (ωs); the inseparable has o , except that feminines in a take s .

(3.) In the N. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the separable declension has the suffix ϵs , the inseparable takes ι .

135. In addition to the regular case-endings there are certain suffixes which partake of the nature of case-endings, though in the ordinary language their use is limited to a few words, and they retain only the original signification of relations of place. In the older language they were much more freely used. These are,—

-δε, answering to the question *whither*: (acc.) $\omicron\kappa\check{a}\delta\epsilon$, to one's house.

-θεν, „ „ whence: (gen.) $\omicron\kappa\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$, from one's house.

-θι „ „ where: (dat.) $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\theta\check{\iota}$, elsewhere.

136. The suffixes -θεν and -θι are appended to the crude form of the noun: as, Ἀθηνῆ-θεν, from Athens; κυκλο-θεν, from the circle; o is, however, sometimes substituted for a , as ῥιζο-θεν, from the roots ($\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta a$ -, root), or inserted as connecting-vowel, as παντ-ο-θεν, from all sides. The suffix -δε is usually appended to the accusative form: as, Μεγάρᾱ-δε, to Megara; Ἐλευσινᾱ-δε, to Eleusis; $\omicron\kappa\check{a}\delta\epsilon$, from $\omicron\kappa o$ -, is irregular, but $\omicron\kappa\omicron\nu\delta\epsilon$ is found in Homer.

* Compare the so-called adverbs of the place *where*, Ἀθηνῆσι(ν) Πλάταιᾱσι(ν), θύρασι(ν), etc. (§ 137).

-Δε sometimes combines with *s* of the acc. plural to form -ζε: thus, Ἀθηναζε, *to Athens*, for Ἀθηνας-δε; Θηβαζε, *to Thebes*.

137. Besides this adverbial dative in θι, we find in some words, with the same meaning, a modification of the ordinary dative: as, οἱκοι (οικω), *at home* (poet. οἰκοθι); Πυθοι, *at Pytho*; Ισθμοι, *at the Isthmus*; Ἀθηνησι(ν), *in Athens*; Πλαταιασι(ν), *in Plataeæ*; θυρασι(ν), *at the doors*.

Peculiarities of Declension.

138. Many foreign proper names, the cardinal numbers from πεντε, *five*, to ἑκατον, *one hundred*, inclusively, θεμις (in the sense of *fas*), and a few neuters, as ονᾶρ, *dream*; ὕπᾶρ, *waking vision*; δεμᾶς, *body*; οφελος, *use*, are undeclined, or are used only in the nom. or acc.

139. Some proper names of places have no singular: as, Ἀθηνα-, f. N. pl. Ἀθηναί, *the city Athens*; Μεγᾶρο-, n. N. pl. Μεγᾶρᾶ, *the city Megara*; Τεμπεσ-, n. N. pl. Τεμπη, *the vale of Tempe*.

140. Of some nouns collateral forms exist, sometimes with a slight difference of meaning, sometimes with a difference of usage—one being found in prose, the other in poetry; or one being of a later period than the other. Thus we find

ἄλω-, ἄλων-, ἄλωσ-, and ἄλωα-, f. *threshing-floor*.

διψα-, f. and διψεσ-, n. *thirst*.

Θεμιστ- and Θεμιτ- or Θεμιδ-, f. *justice, law, the goddess Justice*.

νᾶπα-, f. and νᾶπεσ-, n. *glen*.

οχθο-, m. and οχθα-, f. *bank*.

οχο-, m. and (in plur.) οχεσ-, n. *chariot*.

πλευρα-, f. and (in plur.) πλευρο-, n. *rib, side*.

σκοτο-, m. and σκοτεσ-, n. *darkness*.

ταω- and ταων-, m. *peacock*.

φαεσ- and φωτ-,* n. *light*.

φθογγο-, m. and φθογγα-, f. *voice, sound*.

χωρο-, m. and χωρα-, f. *place*.

* The late and anomalous form φωτ- was evidently suggested, in false analogy, by the contracted nom. sing. φως (=φαιος): it must not be confounded with the old word φωτ-, m. *man, hero*, which is declined regularly, N. φως; A. φωτᾶ; etc. Compare χρωτ-, m. *skin*, by the side of χροσ-, N. χρωσ; § 86.

141. Some nouns in *o* have one gender in the singular, another in the plural. Thus,

δεσμο-, <i>chain</i> ,	is m.	in the sing,	m. & n. in the pl.
ζυγο-, <i>yoke</i> ,	is m. & n.	„	n. „
κελευθο-, <i>way</i> ,	is f.	„	f. & n. „
λυχνο-, <i>a light</i> ,	is m.	„	m. & n. „
νωτο-, <i>back</i> ,	is m. & n.	„	n. „
σιτο-, <i>corn</i> ,	is m.	„	n. „
σταδιο-, <i>a measure of length</i> ,	is n.	„	m. & n. „
σταθμο-, <i>stall, station</i> ,	is m.	„	m. & n. „
Ταρταρο-, <i>Tartarus</i> ,	is m. & f.	„	n. „

142. Many irregularities arise from the coexistence of two crude forms, one or both of which are declined only in part. Some of the most important of these anomalous nouns have been already given in the remarks on the several declensions; others are declined here:—

γονυ- and γονᾶτ-, n. *knee*. N. V. A. γονῦ; G. γονᾶτος; D. γονᾶτῖ; Pl. N. V. A. γονᾶτᾶ; G. γονᾶτων; D. γονᾶσί(ν). Similarly is declined

δορυ-, δορᾶτ-, and δορεσ-, n. *beam, spear*. N. V. A. δορυ; G. δορᾶτος (or δορος); D. δορᾶτῖ (or δορί) and δορει; Pl. N. V. A. δορᾶτᾶ and δορη; G. δορᾶτων; D. δορᾶσί(ν).*

γῦνα- and γύναικ-, f. *woman*. N. γῦνη; V. γύναι; A. γύναικᾶ; G. γύναικος; etc.†

δακρυ- and δακρυο-, n. *tear*. N. V. A. δακρυ and δακρυον; Pl. N. V. A. δακρυᾶ; G. δακρυων; D. δακρυσί(ν) and δακρυοις.

δενδρο- and δενδρεσ- n. *tree*. N. V. A. δενδρον; G. δενδρου; D. δενδρω and δενδρει; Pl. N. V. A. δενδρᾶ and δενδρη; G. δενδρων; D. δενδροις and δενδρεσί(ν).

Δῖf- and Ζεf- (Διεf-), m. *Jupiter*. N. Ζεϋς; V. Ζευ; A. Διᾶ; G. Διος; D. Διῖ. Also a poetical form—A. Ζηνᾶ, etc.—is found, as from a C. F. Ζην-.

* In addition are found such forms as γουνος and γουνᾶτος, δουρος and δουρᾶτος, etc. The inserted *υ* is perhaps to be referred to the *υ* of γονυ- and δορυ-. With the lengthened forms γονᾶτος, δορᾶτος, etc., compare προσωπᾶτᾶ, ονειρᾶτᾶ, δεσμᾶτᾶ, poetical neut. pl. from προσωπο-, *face*; ονειρο-, *dream*; δεσμο-, *bond*.

† Compare the diminutive γῦνα-ιο-, n. *a little woman*, and the adjectives γῦνα-ιο- and γύναικ-ειο-, *womanish*.

Θάλητ- and Θάλη-, m. *Thales*. N. V. Θάλης; A. Θάλητᾱ and Θάλην; G. Θάλητος, Θάλεω, and Θάλου; D. Θάλητι and Θάλη.

θεράποντ- and θεράπ-, m. *servant*. θεράποντ- is declined regularly throughout; and from θεράπ- are found A. sing. θεράπᾱ and N. pl. θεράπες.

κᾱρᾱτ-, n. and κᾱτ-, m. and f. *head*. N. V. κᾱρᾱ and κᾱτᾱ (neut.); A. κᾱρᾱ and κᾱτᾱ (m. and n.); G. κᾱτος; D. κᾱρα and κᾱτι; Pl. A. κᾱτᾱς; G. κᾱτων; D. κᾱσι(ν).

κοινωνο- and κοινων-, m. *partner*. κοινωνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are also found N. κοινωνες; A. κοινωνᾱς.

κρίνο- and κρίνεσ-, n. *lily*. κρίνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are found N. A. κρίνεᾱ(-η), and D. κρίνεσι(ν).

κυον- and κύν-, m. and f. *dog*. N. κυων; V. κυον; A. κύνᾱ; G. κύρος; etc. D. pl. κύσι(ν).

λᾱφ- and λᾱο- (?), m. *stone*. N. V. λᾱς; A. λᾱν and λᾱᾱ; G. λᾱος and λᾱου; D. λᾱϊ; etc. D. pl. λᾱεσι(ν).

ναφ-, νεφ-, and νηφ-, f. *ship*. N. ναυς; A. ναυν; G. νεως; D. νηϊ; Pl. N. νηες; A. ναυς; G. νεων; D. ναυσι(ν).

Οιδίποδ- and Οιδίπου-, m. *Œdipus*. N. Οιδίπους; V. Οιδί-πους and -που; A. Οιδί-ποδᾱ and -πουν; G. Οιδί-ποδος and -που; D. Οιδίποδι; also from a C. F. Οιδίποδα- are found V. Οιδίποδᾱ; A. Οιδίποδᾱν; G. Οιδίποδᾱ (for -δαο), in lyrical passages.

ονειρο-, m. and n. ονειράτ-, n. *dream*. N. ονειρον and ονειρος; V. ονείρε; A. ονειρον; G. ονειρου; D. ονειρω (rarely ονειράτος, ονειράτι); Pl. N. V. A. ονειράτᾱ (rarely ονειρά); G. ονειράτων and ονειρων; D. ονειράσι(ν) and ονειροις. In N. and A. sing. ονᾱρ is found.

ορνιθ- and ορνι-, m. and f. *bird*. N. V. ορνις; A. ορνιθᾱ and ορνιν; G. ορνιθος; D. ορνιθι; Pl. N. V. ορνιθες and ορνεις; A. ορνιθᾱς, ορνεις, and ορνις; G. ορνιθων; D. ορνισι(ν).

Πυκν-, f. *the Pnyx*. N. Πυξ; A. Πυκνᾱ; G. Πυκνος; D. Πυκνι; also in later writers Πυκᾱ, etc.

πῦρ- and πῦρο-, n. *fire*. N. V. A. πῦρ; G. πῦρος; D. πῦρι; Pl. N. V. A. πῦρᾱ; G. πῦρων; D. πῦροις.

υίο- and υιεφ-, m. *son*. υίο- is declined regularly throughout; of υιεφ- are found in the sing. G. υίeos; D. υίει; in the plur. N. V. A. υίεις; G. υίewν; D. υιεσι(ν); (υιευσιν is late).

χερ- and χειρ-, f. *hand*. N. V. χεῖρ ; Du. N. A. χεῖρε ; G. D. χερσιν (rarely χειρσιν) ; D. pl. χερσῖ(ν) : the other cases are declined from both crude forms ; but in Attic prose the forms from χερ- are used.

ωτ- (οῤῥ-), n. *ear*. N. V. A. οὖς ; G. ωτος ; D. ωτῖ, etc.

For the dialectic varieties see below, *Of the Dialects*.

143. The following tabular view of the various terminations of the N. S. in the separable (third) declension, and of the crude forms to which they may correspond, is given, partly for the use of those who, having begun the study of Greek on the ordinary system, may wish to engraft on it the crude-form system ; partly to facilitate the consultation of the dictionary.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-μᾶ	-μᾶτ, n.	σωμᾶ,	σωμᾶτος, n. <i>body</i> .	σωμᾶτ-
-αιε	-αιτ -αιδ	δαιε, παιε,	δαιτος, f. <i>meal</i> . παιδος, m. and f. <i>child</i> .	δαιτ- παιδ-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν	παιᾶν,	παιᾶνος, m. <i>progeny</i> .	παιᾶν-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν, n. -αντ, n.	μελᾶν, τυψᾶν,	μελᾶνος, n. (adj.) <i>black</i> . τυψαντος, n. (part.) <i>having struck</i> .	μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ	ψᾶρ,	ψᾶρος, m. <i>starling</i> .	ψᾶρ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ -ᾶρ, n. -ᾶτ, n.	οᾶρ, εᾶρ, ημᾶρ,	οᾶρος, f. <i>wife</i> . εᾶρος (ηρος), n. <i>spring</i> . ημᾶτος, n. <i>day</i> .	οᾶρ- φεᾶρ- ημᾶτ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶν -αντ	μελᾶς, τυψᾶς,	μελᾶνος, m. (adj.) <i>black</i> . τυψαντος, m. (part.) <i>having struck</i> .	μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶδ -ᾶσ, -ᾶσ, n. -ᾶτ, n.	λαμπᾶς, κρεᾶς, τερᾶς,	λαμπᾶδος, f. <i>lamp</i> . κρεως, n. <i>flesh</i> . τερᾶτος, n. <i>portent</i> .	λαμπᾶδ- κρεᾶσ- τερᾶτ-
-αυς	-αῤ	γραυς,	γρᾶος, f. <i>old woman</i> .	γρᾶῤ-
-ειρ	-ερ (-ειρ)	χειρ,	χερος & χειρος, f. <i>hand</i> .	χερ- & χειρ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-εις	-ειδ -εν -εντ	κλεις, εἰς, λύθεις,	κλειδος, f. <i>key</i> . ένος, m. <i>one</i> . λύθεντος, m. (part.) <i>hav-</i> <i>ing been loosened</i> .	κλειδ- έν- λύθεντ-
-εν	-εν, n. -εντ, n.	τερεν, λύθεν,	τερενος, n. (adj.) <i>tender</i> . λύθεντος, n. <i>having</i> <i>been loosened</i> .	τερεν- λύθεντ-
-ες	-ες, n.	σᾶφες,	σᾶφους, n. (adj.) <i>clear</i> .	σᾶφες-
-ευσ	-εϝ	φονευσ,	φονεως, m. <i>murderer</i> .	φονεϝ-
-ην	-εν -ην	λίμην, Ἑλλήν,	λίμενος, m. <i>harbour</i> . Ἑλληνος, m. <i>a Greek</i> .	λίμεν- Ἑλλήν-
-ηρ	-ερ -ηρ	αιθηρ, θηρ,	αιθερος, m. <i>ether</i> . θηρος, m. <i>wild beast</i> .	αιθερ- θηρ-
-ης	-ες -ητ	τριηρης, βάρυτης,	τριηρους, f. <i>trireme</i> . βάρυτητος, f. <i>weight</i> .	τριηρες- βάρυτητ-
-ι	-ι, n. -ιτ, n.	σῖνᾱπῖ, μελί,	σῖνᾱπεως, n. <i>mustard</i> . μελίτος, n. <i>honey</i> .	σῖνᾱπι- μελίτ-
-ιν	-ιν	δελφῖν,	δελφῖνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	δελφῖν-
-ις	-ι -ιτ -ιδ -ιθ -ιν	πολῖς, χάρῖς, ελπίς, ορνῖς, δελφῖς,	πολεως, f. <i>city</i> . χάρῖτος, f. <i>grace</i> . ελπίδος, f. <i>hope</i> . ορνῖθος, m. and f. <i>bird</i> . δελφῖνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	πολι- χάρῖτ- ελπίδ- ορνῖθ- δελφῖν-
-ον	-ον, n. -οντ, n.	ευδαιμον, λυον,	ευδαιμονος, n. (adj.) <i>happy</i> . λυοντος, n. (part.) <i>loosen-</i> <i>ing</i> .	ευδαιμον- λυοντ-
-ορ	-ορ, n.	ᾠδορ,	ᾠδορος, n. <i>sword</i> .	ᾠδορ-
-ος	-οτ, n. -ες, n.	πεφῦκος, γενος,	πεφῦκοτος, n. (part.) <i>having been born</i> . γενους, n. <i>race</i> .	πεφῦκοτ- γενεσ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ους	-οϝ -οδ -οντ	βους, πους,* οδους,	βοος, m. and f. <i>ox</i> . ποδος, m. <i>foot</i> . οδοντος, m. <i>tooth</i> .	βοϝ- ποδ- οδοντ-
-υ	-υ, n.	αστυ,	αστεος, n. <i>city</i> .	αστυ-
-ῦν	-ῦν	μοσῦν,	μοσῦνος, m. <i>wooden</i>	μοσῦν-
-ῦν	-υντ, n.	δεικνῦν,	δεικνυντος, n. (part.) <i>showing</i> .	δεικνυντ-
-υρ	-υρ, n.	πῦρ,†	πῦρος, n. <i>fire</i> .	πῦρ-
-ῦς	-υ -υντ	ιχθῦς, δεικνῦς,	ιχθυος, m. <i>fish</i> . δεικνυντος, m. (part.) <i>showing</i> .	ιχθυ- δεικνυντ-
-ῦς	-υ -ῦδ	πηχῦς, χλᾶμῦς,	πηχεως, m. <i>cubit</i> . χλᾶμῦδος, f. <i>military</i> <i>cloak</i> .	πηχυ- χλᾶμῦδ-
-ω	-οι	πειθω,	πειθους, f. <i>persuasion</i> .	πειθοι-
-ων	-ον	δαιμων,	δαιμονος, m. <i>deity</i> .	δαιμον-
	-ων	ἄγων,	ἄγωνος, m. <i>public con-</i> <i>test</i> .	αγων-
	-οντ	λεων,	λεοντος, m. <i>lion</i> .	λεοντ-
	-ωντ	Ξενοφων,	Ξενοφωντος, m. <i>Xeno-</i> <i>phron</i> .	Ξενοφωντ-
-ωρ	-ορ	ῥητωρ,	ῥητορος, m. <i>orator</i> .	ῥητορ-
	-ωρ, n.	έλωρ,	έλωρος, n. <i>booty</i> .	έλωρ-
-ως	-ος	αιδως,	αιδους, f. <i>shame</i> .	αιδοσ-
	-ως	ἥρως,	ἥρωος, m. <i>hero</i> .	ἥρωσ-
	-οτ	πεφῦκως,	πεφῦκοτος, m. (part.) <i>having been born</i> .	πεφῦκοτ-
	-ωτ	ερωσ,	ερωτος, m. <i>love</i> .	ερωτ-

* The diphthong, however, appears in this nom. πους (i.e. ποδ-ς) only because the word is a monosyllable; in the D. pl. we have ποσῖ (ποδσῖ), not πουσῖ: and although in the compounds τρίπους, τετρα-πους, etc., the diphthong was retained in the ordinary language, yet in the old poets the more strictly correct forms τρίπος, τετραπος, etc., also occur. See § 40.

† For the long vowel, see above, note *.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ψ	-π	γυψ,	γῦπος, m. <i>vulture.</i>	γῦπ-
	-β	χαλψ,	χαλῦβος, m. <i>steel.</i>	χαλῦβ-
	-φ	κάτηλιψ,	κάτηλίφος, f. <i>upper story.</i>	κάτηλίφ-
-ξ	-κ	φῦλαξ,	φῦλάκος, m. <i>watchman</i>	φῦλάκ-
	-γ	φλοξ,	φλογος, f. <i>flame.</i>	φλογ-
	-χ	ονυξ,	ονῦχος, m. <i>nail, claw.</i>	ονῦχ-
	-κτ	νυξ,	νυκτος, f. <i>night.</i>	νυκτ-

ADJECTIVES.

144. The most numerous class of adjectives consists of those which in the masculine and neuter are declined from a crude form in *ο*, in the feminine from a crude form in *α*. These are declined like substantives in *ο* masc. and neut., and substantives fem. in *α*, except that in every case of the sing. fem. the vowel is *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*, and after *ο* preceded by *ρ*, otherwise *η*.

	σοφο-, m. n. ; σοφα-, f. clever, wise.			αισχρο-, m. n. ; αισχρα-, f. ugly, hateful.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	σοφος	σοφη	σοφον	αισχος	αισχρο̃α	αισχρον
Voc.	σοφε	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρε	αισχρο̃α	αισχρον
Acc.	σοφον	σοφην	σοφον	αισχρον	αισχρο̃αν	αισχρον
Gen.	σοφου	σοφης	σοφου	αισχρου	αισχρο̃ας	αισχρου
Dat.	σοφῳ	σοφῃ	σοφῳ	αισχρῳ	αισχρο̃ῃ	αισχρῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	σοφῶ	σοφᾶ	σοφῶ	αισχρῶ	αισχρο̃ᾶ	αισχρῶ
G. D.	σοφοιν	σοφαιν	σοφοιν	αισχροιν	αισχρο̃αιν	αισχροιν
Plural.						
Nom.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρο̃ᾶ
Voc.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρο̃ᾶ
Acc.	σοφους	σοφᾶς	σοφᾶ	αισχρους	αισχρο̃ας	αισχρο̃ᾶ
Gen.	σοφων	σοφων	σοφων	αισχρων	αισχρων	αισχρων
Dat.	σοφοις	σοφαις	σοφοις	αισχροις	αισχραις	αισχροις

145. So are declined,

δίκαιο-, m. n. ; δίκαια-, f. <i>just</i> ;	N. S. δίκαιος, δίκαιᾶ, δίκαιον.
ἄλλο-, m. n. ; ἄλλα-, f. <i>other</i> ;	ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο.*
ἄπλοο-, m. n. ; ἄπλοα-, f. <i>simple</i> ;	ἄπλοος, ἄπλοη, ἄπλοον.
ἀθροο-, m. n. ; ἀθροα-, f. <i>collected</i> ;	ἀθροος, ἀθροᾶ, ἀθροον.

146. Many adjectives of this formation, including most compound adjectives and derivatives in *ιο*, *ειο*, and *ῖμο*, with some others, have no special form for the feminine (adjectives of two terminations) : as,

ἡσυχό-, <i>quiet</i> ;	N. m. f. ἡσυχός,	n. ἡσυχόν.
ἄτεκνο-, <i>childless</i> ;	N. m. f. ἄτεκνος,	n. ἄτεκνον.
καρποφορο-, <i>fruitful</i> ;	N. m. f. καρποφορός,	n. καρποφορόν.
σωτηριο-, <i>saving</i> ;	N. m. f. σωτηριός,	n. σωτηριόν.
βασίλειο-, <i>kingly</i> ;	N. m. f. βασίλειος,	n. βασίλειον.
δοκίμο-, <i>tried</i> ;	N. m. f. δοκίμος,	n. δοκίμον.

δίκαιο-, βασίλειο-, and a few others, are declined sometimes with three, sometimes with two, terminations.

147. Adjectives in *εο* and *οο* undergo contraction (§ 33) ; *οη* is contracted into *η*, *οᾶ* into *ᾶ* ;† the compounds of *νοο*-, *mind* ; *ῥοο*-, *stream* ; *πλοο*-, *voyage*, are not contracted in the N. and A. of the plural neuter.

148.

	χρῦσεο-,‡ m. n. ; χρῦσεα-, f. <i>golden.</i>			αργῦρεο-, m. n. ; αργῦρεα-, f. <i>of silver.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
Nom.	χρῦσεος	χρῦσεᾶ	χρῦσεον	αργῦρεος	αργῦρεᾶ	αργῦρεον
Gen.	χρῦσους	χρῦση	χρῦσουν	αργῦρους	αργῦρᾶ	αργῦρουν
	χρῦσεου	χρῦσεᾶς	χρῦσεου	αργῦρεου	αργῦρεᾶς	αργῦρεου
	χρῦσου	χρῦσης	χρῦσου	αργῦρου	αργῦρᾶς	αργῦρου
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Plural.						
Nom.	χρῦσσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσεᾶ	αργῦρσοι	αργῦραι	αργῦρεᾶ
	χρῦσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσᾶ	αργῦροι	αργῦραι	αργῦρᾶ
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

* On *ἄλλο* for *ἄλλον*, see § 191.

† These contractions should perhaps be referred to sister-forms in *εη* *εᾶ*, such as the Ionic *διπληη*, etc.

‡ Sometimes χρῦσεο-, with *ῡ*, in lyrical passages.

	ἀπλοο-, m. n. ; ἀπλοα-, f. <i>simple.</i>			ευνοο-, m. f. n. <i>well-affected.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοος ἀπλους etc.	ἀπλοη ἀπλη etc.	ἀπλοον ἀπλουν etc.	ευνοος ευνους etc.	ευνοον ευνουν etc.	
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοοι ἀπλοι etc.	ἀπλοαι ἀπλαι etc.	ἀπλοᾶ ἀπλᾶ etc.	ευνοοι ευνοι etc.	ευνοᾶ etc.	

149. So are declined χαλκεο-, of copper, brassen; ἀδελφίδεο-, brother's or sister's (son or daughter); πορφύρεο-, purple; διπλοο-, double, etc.: like ευνοο- are declined ἄνοο-, foolish; περιρρόο-, surrounded by water; ἀπλοο-, unfit for sea; and some others.

150. A few adjectives in ω are declined after the so-called Attic declension (§ 131): as, ἴλεω-, m. f. n. propitious; πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. full.* Of σωφ- and σωο-, safe, only forms of the N. and A. sing. and plur. are found, and these not complete in all the genders.

	ἴλεω-, m. f. n. <i>propitious.</i>		πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. <i>full.</i>		
	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.					
<i>Nom.</i>	ἴλεως	ἴλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Voc.</i>	ἴλεως	ἴλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Acc.</i>	ἴλεων	ἴλεων	πλεων	πλεᾶν	πλεων
<i>Gen.</i>	ἴλεω	ἴλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶς	πλεω
<i>Dat.</i>	ἴλεφ	ἴλεφ	πλεφ	πλεφ	πλεφ
Dual.					
<i>N. V. A.</i>	ἴλεω	ἴλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶ	πλεω
<i>G. D.</i>	ἴλεφν	ἴλεφν	πλεφν	πλεαιν	πλεφν
Plural.					
<i>Nom.</i>	ἴλεφ	ἴλεᾶ	πλεφ	πλεαι†	πλεᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	ἴλεφ	ἴλεᾶ	πλεφ	πλεαι	πλεᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἴλεως	ἴλεᾶ	πλεως	πλεᾶς	πλεᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἴλεων	ἴλεων	πλεων	πλεων	πλεων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἴλεφς	ἴλεφς	πλεφς	πλεαις	πλεφς

* Also ἴλᾶο- and πλεο-, Ion. πλειο-.

† Or, πλεφ.

Some compound adjectives of this declension also make the A. S. masc. in ω .

151. Adjectives in ν are declined like those substantives in ν in which ν passes into ϵ (§ 100), except that the gen. sing. ends in os , not ωs , and that contraction does not take place in the neut. pl. The feminine of these adjectives is formed by the addition of $-ia$ to the altered crude form ; a is not lengthened in the N. and A. sing. (§ 119, (8)).

	ἡδύ-, m. n.; ἡδεια-, f. <i>sweet, pleasant.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἡδῦς	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδῦ
<i>Voc.</i>	ἡδῦ	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδῦ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡδῦν	ἡδειαῖν	ἡδῦ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡδεος	ἡδειαῖς	ἡδεος
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡδει	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδει
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	ἡδεε	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδεε
<i>G. D.</i>	ἡδεοιν	ἡδειαῖν	ἡδεοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἡδεις	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδεᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	ἡδεις	ἡδειαῖ	ἡδεᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡδεις	ἡδειαῖς	ἡδεᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡδεων	ἡδειαων	ἡδεων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡδεσῖ(ν)	ἡδειαῖς	ἡδεσῖ(ν)

152. Adjectives and participles in $\alpha\nu\tau$, $\omicron\nu\tau$, $\upsilon\nu\tau$, and $\epsilon\nu\tau$, are declined like substantives in $\nu\tau$ (§ 74*). The feminine is formed by the addition of σa to the masc. crude form ; $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma a$ -, $\omicron\nu\tau\sigma a$ -, $\upsilon\nu\tau\sigma a$ -, become $\bar{a}\sigma a$ -, $\omicron\sigma a$ -, $\bar{u}\sigma a$ - ; $\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma a$ - becomes $\epsilon\sigma\sigma a$ - in adjectives, $\epsilon\iota\sigma a$ - in participles. In the N. and A. sing., a of the fem. remains short (§ 119 (2)).

	παντ-, m. n. ; πᾶσα-, f. <i>all.</i>			λῦσαντ-, m. n. ; λῦσᾶσα-, f. <i>having loosened.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
<i>Nom.</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν*	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
<i>Voc.</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
<i>Acc.</i>	παντᾶ	πᾶσᾶν	πᾶν	λῦσαντᾶ	λῦσᾶσᾶν	λῦσᾶν
<i>Gen.</i>	παντος	πᾶσης	παντος	λῦσαντος	λῦσᾶσης	λῦσαντος
<i>Dat.</i>	παντῖ	πᾶσῃ	παντῖ	λῦσαντῖ	λῦσᾶσῃ	λῦσαντῖ
Dual.						
<i>N. V. A.</i>	παντε	πᾶσᾶ	παντε	λῦσαντε	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσαντε
<i>G. D.</i>	παντοιν	πᾶσαιν	παντοιν	λῦσαντοιν	λῦσᾶσαιν	λῦσαντοιν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λῦσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λῦσαντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λῦσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λῦσαντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	παντᾶς	πᾶσᾶς	παντᾶ	λῦσαντᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶς	λῦσαντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	παντων	πᾶσων	παντων	λῦσαντων	λῦσᾶσων	λῦσαντων
<i>Dat.</i>	πᾶσῖ(ν)	πᾶσαις	πᾶσῖ(ν)	λῦσᾶσῖ(ν)	λῦσᾶσαις	λῦσᾶσῖ(ν)

	λυοντ-, m. n. ; λουσα-, f. <i>loosening.*</i>			δοντ-, m. n. ; δουσα-, f. <i>having given.†</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
<i>Nom.</i>	λυων	λουσᾶ	λυον	δους	δουσᾶ	δον
<i>Voc.</i>	λυων	λουσᾶ	λυον	δους	δουσᾶ	δον
<i>Acc.</i>	λυοντᾶ	λουσᾶν	λυον	δοντᾶ	δουσᾶν	δον
<i>Gen.</i>	λυοντος	λουσης	λυοντος	δοντος	δουσης	δοντος
<i>Dat.</i>	λυοντῖ	λουσῃ	λυοντῖ	δοντῖ	δουσῃ	δοντῖ
Dual.						
<i>N. V. A.</i>	λυοντε	λουσᾶ	λυοντε	δοντε	δουσᾶ	δοντε
<i>G. D.</i>	λυοντοιν	λουσαιν	λυοντοιν	δοντοιν	δουσαιν	δοντοιν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	λυοντες	λουσαι	λυοντᾶ	δοντες	δουσαι	δοντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	λυοντες	λουσαι	λυοντᾶ	δοντες	δουσαι	δοντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	λυοντᾶς	λουσᾶς	λυοντᾶ	δοντᾶς	δουσᾶς	δοντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	λυοντων	λουσων	λυοντων	δοντων	δουσων	δοντων
<i>Dat.</i>	λουσῖ(ν)	λουσαις	λουσῖ(ν)	δουσῖ(ν)	δουσαις	δουσῖ(ν)

* *ā* in the monosyllable πᾶν: the compounds ἄπαντ- and προπαντ- have, regularly, ἄπᾶν and προπᾶν in N. and A. neut. sing.

† All participles in *οντ* are declined like λυ-οντ-; γνο-ντ-, δο-ντ-, δίδο-ντ-, and ἄλο-ντ-, participles in *ντ* from crude forms in *ο* (γνο-, know; δο-, give; and ἄλο-, be captured), are declined like δοντ-, § 76, n. *

	δεικνυντ-, m. n. ; δεικνῦσα-, f. <i>shewing</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνῦν
<i>Voc.</i>	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνῦν
<i>Acc.</i>	δεικνυντᾶ	δεικνῦσᾶν	δεικνῦν
<i>Gen.</i>	δεικνυντος	δεικνῦσης	δεικνυντος
<i>Dat.</i>	δεικνυντῖ	δεικνῦσῃ	δεικνυντῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	δεικνυντε	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνυντε
<i>G. D.</i>	δεικνυντοιν	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	δεικνυντᾶς	δεικνῦσᾶς	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	δεικνυντων	δεικνῦσων	δεικνυντων
<i>Dat.</i>	δεικνῦσῖ(ν)	δεικνῦσαις	δεικνῦσῖ(ν)

	χᾶριεντ-, m. n. ; χᾶριεσσα-, f. <i>graceful</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	χᾶρις	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
<i>Voc.</i>	χᾶριεν	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
<i>Acc.</i>	χᾶριεντᾶ	χᾶριεσσᾶν	χᾶριεν
<i>Gen.</i>	χᾶριεντος	χᾶριεσσης	χᾶριεντος
<i>Dat.</i>	χᾶριεντῖ	χᾶριεσση	χᾶριεντῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	χᾶριεντε	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεντε
<i>G. D.</i>	χᾶριεντοιν	χᾶριεσσαι	χᾶριεντοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	χᾶριεντᾶς	χᾶριεσᾶς	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	χᾶριεντων	χᾶριεσων	χᾶριεντων
<i>Dat.</i>	χᾶριεσῖ(ν)	χᾶριεσαις	χᾶριεσῖ(ν)

	γράφειν-, m. n. ; γράφεισα-, f. <i>having been written.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεν
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεν
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντᾶ	γράφεισᾶν	γράφεν
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφεντος	γράφεισης	γράφεντος
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεντῖ	γράφεισῃ	γράφεντῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	γράφεντε	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεντε
<i>G. D.</i>	γράφεντοιν	γράφεισαιν	γράφεντοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφεντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντᾶς	γράφεισᾶς	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφεντων	γράφεισων	γράφεντων
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεισῖ(ν)	γράφεισαις	γράφεισῖ(ν)

153. Perfect participles in *σ* form the nom. masc. sing. by a change of the short vowel into *ω* ; *τ* becomes *ς*, both in the masc. and neut. (§§ 55, 69). The crude form of the feminine ends in *νιᾶ*.

	λελύκοτ- m. n. ; λελύκνιᾶ-, f. <i>having loosened.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκος
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκος
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτᾶ	λελύκνιᾶν	λελύκος
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκοτος	λελύκνιᾶς	λελύκοτος
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοτῖ	λελύκνιᾳ	λελύκοτῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	λελύκοτε	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκοτε
<i>G. D.</i>	λελύκοτοιν	λελύκνιαιν	λελύκοτοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκνιαι	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκνιαι	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτᾶς	λελύκνιᾶς	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκοτων	λελύκνιων	λελύκοτων
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοσῖ(ν)	λελύκνιαις	λελύκοσῖ(ν)

154. Adjectives in *αν, εν*, are declined regularly: the crude form of the fem. ends in *αινα, εινα* (for *ανια, εινα*, § 45).

	μελᾶν-, m. n. ; μελαινα-, f. black.			τερεν-, m. n. ; τερεινα-, f. tender.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	μελᾶς	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερην	τερινᾶ	τερεν
Voc.	μελᾶν	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερεν	τερινᾶ	τερεν
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶ	μελαινᾶν	μελᾶν	τερενᾶ	τερινᾶν	τερεν
Gen.	μελᾶνος	μελαινης	μελᾶνος	τερενος	τερεινης	τερενος
Dat.	μελᾶνι	μελαινη	μελᾶνι	τερενι	τερεινη	τερενι
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μελᾶνε	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶνε	τερενε	τερινᾶ	τερενε
G. D.	μελᾶνοιν	μελαιναιν	μελᾶνοιν	τερενοιν	τεριναιν	τερενοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τεριναι	τερενᾶ
Voc.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τεριναι	τερενᾶ
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶς	μελαινᾶς	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενᾶς	τερινᾶς	τερενᾶ
Gen.	μελᾶνων	μελαινων	μελᾶνων	τερενων	τερινων	τερενων
Dat.	μελᾶσιν(ν)	μελαιναις	μελᾶσιν(ν)	τερεσιν(ν)	τεριναις	τερεσιν(ν)

So is declined τᾰλᾶν-, m. n. ; τᾰλαινα, f. *wretched*. Homer sometimes has τᾰλᾶς in the vocative.

155. Adjectives in *ον* have no distinct form for the feminine. they are declined like substantives in *ον*. In some words *ν* is omitted, and contraction ensues.

	σωφρον-, m. f. n. sound-minded.		μειζον-, m. f. n. greater.	
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
Sing.				
Nom.	σωφρων	σωφρον	μειζων	μειζον
Voc.	σωφρον	σωφρον	μειζον	μειζον
Acc.	σωφρονᾶ	σωφρον	μειζονᾶ & μειζω	μειζον
Gen.	σωφρονος	σωφρονος	μειζονος	μειζονος
Dat.	σωφρονι	σωφρονι	μειζονι	μειζονι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	σωφρονε	σωφρονε	μειζονε	μειζονε
G. D.	σωφρονοιν	σωφρονοιν	μειζονοιν	μειζονοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Voc.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Acc.	σωφρονᾶς	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονᾶς & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Gen.	σωφρονων	σωφρονων	μειζονων	μειζονων
Dat.	σωφροσιν(ν)	σωφροσιν(ν)	μειζοσιν(ν)	μειζοσιν(ν)

156. Like *σωφρον-* are declined *αφρον-*, *senseless*; *ευδαιμον-*, *fortunate*; *ελεημον-*, *merciful*, and many others. Like *μειζον-* are declined *ἄμεινον-*, *better*; *καλλίων-*, *more beautiful*; *ἥττον-*, *less*, and some other comparatives.

157. Adjectives in *εσ* (m. f. n.), a very numerous class, and frequently formed from substantives in *εσ* (neut.), are declined like those substantives, except that *εσ* is not changed into *ος* in the N. S. of the neuter (§§ 84, 90).

	ἄληθεσ-, m. f. n. true.			
	Masc. & Fem.		Neut.	
Singular.				
Nom.	ἄληθης		ἄληθεσ	
Voc.	ἄληθεσ		ἄληθεσ	
Acc.	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη	ἄληθεσ	
Gen.	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους
Dat.	(ἄληθεϊ)	ἄληθει	(ἄληθεϊ)	ἄληθει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθη	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθη
G. D.	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθοιν	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
Voc.	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
Acc.	(ἄληθεᾶς)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
Gen.	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων
Dat.	ἄληθεσῖ(ν)		ἄληθεσῖ(ν)	

Adjectives in *εεσ* contract *εᾶ* of the A. sing. and N. A. neut. pl. into *ᾶ*, not *η*: as, *ενδεᾶ* for *ενδεεᾶ*, from *ενδεεσ-*, *needy*. In words ending in *ιεσ* or *υεσ* both contractions are used: as, *ὑγιᾶ* and *ὑγιη*, from *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*; *ευφυᾶ* and *ευφυη*, from *ευφυεσ-*, *well-grown, of good parts*.

158. So are declined *ακριβεσ-*, *accurate*; *ἄμελεσ-*, *careless*; *ασθενεσ-*, *weak*; *εγκρατεσ-*, *strong*; *ευγενεσ-*, *well-born*; *ευσεβεσ-*, *pious*; *σαφεσ-*, *clear*; *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*. On the declension of proper names compounded of *γενεσ-*, *birth*; *κρατεσ-*, *power*; *σθενεσ-*, *strength*, etc., see § 85.

159. The above are the principal classes of adjectives. Many single adjectives, chiefly compounds, of various terminations,

are declined like nouns of the separable (third) declension : thus,

ἄπατορ-, <i>fatherless</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ἄπατωρ,	n. ἄπατορ.
	A. S.	ἄπατορᾶ	ἄπατορ, etc.
ευελπίδ-, <i>full of hope</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ευελπίς	n. ευελπί, etc.
φίλοπολιδ- & φίλοπολι-, } <i>patriotic</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	φίλοπολις,	n. φίλοπολι.
	G. S. m. f. n.	φίλοπολίδος & φίλοπολεως,	etc.
ιδρι-, <i>skilful</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ιδρίς,	n. ιδρί.
	G. S. m. f. n.	ιδριος & ιδρεως (§ 97).	

160. Many adjectives, either from their form or meaning, admit of no special form for the neuter : as, ἡλικ-, *in one's prime* ; ἀρπαγ-, *ravenous* ; μωνῦχ-, *solid-hoofed* ; αγνωτ-, *unknown* ; αδμητ-, *untamed* ; ακμητ-, *unwearied* ; γυμνητ-, *light-armed* ; ἡμιθνητ-, *half-dead* ; πενητ-, *poor* ; ἀναλκιδ-, *cowardly* ; ἄπαιδ-, *childless* ; αιθων-, *flashing* ; μακροχειρ-, *long-handed*. These are all declined regularly : thus, N. S. m. f. ἀρπαξ, πενης, μακροχειρ, etc. Some of these words are accompanied by collateral forms which admit of a neuter : as, αδμητο-, N. S. m. f. αδμητος, n. αδμητον. Similarly are found μωνῦχο-, αγνωτο- or αγνωστο-, ακμητο-, and others.*

161. Adjectives compounded of ποδ-, *foot*, take an anomalous neuter nom. and acc. in -ουν : thus, ἄποδ-, *without feet* ; τριποδ-, *having three feet* ; τετραποδ-, *having four feet*, are declined N. S. m. f. ἄπους, n. ἄπουν, etc.

162. Some adjectives ending in a suffix exclusively masculine, are for the most part only of the masc. gender : thus, εθελοντα-, *voluntary* ; † ὑβριστα-, *violent* ; νεφεληγερετα- (poet.) *cloud-collecting*, have no feminine. Similarly ηρίγενεια- (poet.), *early-born*, has no masc.

163. The adjectives μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, *great* ; πολυ- and πολλο-, *much, many* ; πρᾶϋ- and πρᾶο-, *mild*, are declined partly from one crude form, partly from the other.

* Yet the consonant-forms are sometimes found as neuter, at all events in the gen. and dat. : as, δι' ἀμφιτρητος αυλιου, Soph. Phil. 19 ; εν μεσοις βοτοις σιδηροκμησίν, Aj. 325.

† But εθελοντην αυτην occurs in Herod. i. 5.

	μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, m. n. ; μεγᾶλα-, f. great. Masc. Fem. Neut.			πολυ- and πολλο-, m. n. ; πολλα-, f. much, many. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.						
Nom.	μεγᾶς	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολὺς	πολλή	πολὺ
Voc.	μεγᾶ	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολὺ	πολλή	πολὺ
Acc.	μεγᾶν	μεγᾶλην	μεγᾶ	πολὺν	πολλήν	πολὺ
Gen.	μεγᾶλου	μεγᾶλης	μεγᾶλου	πολλου	πολλης	πολλου
Dat.	μεγᾶλῳ	μεγᾶλῃ	μεγᾶλῳ	πολλῳ	πολλῇ	πολλῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μεγᾶλω	μεγᾶλᾱ	μεγᾶλω	πολλῳ	πολλᾱ	πολλῳ
G. D.	μεγᾶλοιν	μεγᾶλαιν	μεγᾶλοιν	πολλοιν	πολλαιν	πολλοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Voc.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Acc.	μεγᾶλους	μεγᾶλᾱς	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλους	πολλᾱς	πολλᾶ
Gen.	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	πολλων	πολλων	πολλων
Dat.	μεγᾶλοισ	μεγᾶλαις	μεγᾶλοισ	πολλοισ	πολλαις	πολλοισ

	πρᾶο- and πρᾶϋ-, m. n. ; πρᾶεια-, f. mild. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον or πρᾶϋ
Voc.	πρᾶε	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾶειᾶν	πρᾶον
Gen.	πρᾶου	πρᾶειᾱς	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾶῳ	πρᾶειᾱ	πρᾶῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πρᾶω	πρᾶειᾱ	πρᾶω
G. D.	πρᾶοιν	πρᾶειαιν	πρᾶοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾶ
Voc.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾶ
Acc.	πρᾶους	πρᾶειᾱς	πρᾶεᾶ
Gen.	πρᾶεων	πρᾶειων	πρᾶεων
Dat.	πρᾶεσῖ(ν) or πρᾶοις	πρᾶειαις	πρᾶεσῖ(ν) or πρᾶοις

Comparison of Adjectives.

164. The most frequently used suffix for the comparative degree of adjectives is *-τερο* (m. n. *-τερα*, f.), and for the superlative *-τάτο* (m. n. *-τάτα*, f.).

165. These suffixes are added to the crude form of the simple adjective; but crude forms in *ο* lengthen *ο* into *ω*, if the syllable preceding be short.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
κουφο-, <i>light</i> ;	κουφοτερο-, <i>lighter</i> ;	κουφοτάτο-, <i>lightest</i> .
πικρο-, <i>bitter</i> ;	πικροτερο-, <i>bitterer</i> ;	πικροτάτο-, <i>bitterest</i> .
σοφο-, <i>wise</i> ;	σοφωτερο-, <i>wiser</i> ;	σοφωτάτο-, <i>wisest</i> .
γλυκυ-, <i>sweet</i> ;	γλυκύτερο-, <i>sweeter</i> ;	γλυκυτότατο-, <i>sweetest</i> .
μελαν-, <i>black</i> ;	μελαντερο-, <i>blacker</i> ;	μελαντάτο-, <i>blackest</i> .
μακάρ-, <i>blessed</i> ;	μακαρτερο-, <i>more blessed</i> ;	μακαρτάτο-, <i>most blessed</i> .
σαφες-, <i>clear</i> ;	σαφεστερο-, <i>clearer</i> ;	σαφεστάτο-, <i>clearest</i> .
χάριεντ-, graceful;	χάριεστερο-, <i>more grace- ful</i> ; (for χάριεντ-τερο-, § 37)	χάριεστάτο-, <i>most grace- ful</i> .
ἄχαριτ-, <i>un- graceful</i> .	ἄχαριστερο-, <i>more ungrace- ful</i> ; (for ἄχαριτ-τερο-)	ἄχαριστάτο-, <i>most un- graceful</i> ;

166. Γεραιο-, *aged*; παλαιο-, *ancient*; and σχολαιο-, *leisurely*, omit *ο* before these endings—γεραιτερο-, παλαιτερο-, σχολαιτάτο-; but from παλαιο- and σχολαιο- the fuller forms are sometimes found. On the other hand, μεσο-, *in the midst*; ἴσο-, *equal*; ευδιο-, *calm*; πρωϊο-, *early*; οψιο-, *late*; πλησιο-, *near*, substitute *αι* for *ο* or *ω* in the comparative and superlative: as, μεσαιτερο-, πρωϊαιτάτο-, etc.;—ἡσυχο-, *quiet*, has both ἡσυχαιτερο- and ἡσυχωτερο-*;—φίλο-, *dear*, has φίλωτερο-(-τάτο-), φίλαιτερο-(-τατο-), and φιλτερο-(-τάτο-): also φίλιον-, φίλιστο- (§ 169). From μεσο- was also formed μεσάτο-, *in the midst*, originally a superlative: in like manner νεᾶρο-, *youthful*, and νεᾶτο-, *last*, must be regarded as originally comparative and superlative from νεο-, *young, new*.

* These forms in *αιτερο*, *αιτάτο*, were perhaps originally adverbial comparatives and superlatives, made from such adverbs as παλαι, περα, ἡσυχῃ, σχολῇ, from which, in like manner, the adjectives παλαιο-, περαιο-, ἡσυχαιο-, σχολαιο-, were derived. Exactly in the same way must μύχοιτάτο-, *in the remotest corner*, be regarded as formed from μύχοι, *in the corner*, an adverbial dative from μύχο-. See Ahrens, G. G. §§ 112. 9, 212. 4.

167. In some adjectives the syllable *εσ* is inserted between these suffixes and the root : this takes place,

a. With words in *ον* : as,

σωφρον-, *sound-minded* ; *Comp.* *σωφρονεστερο*- ; *Sup.* *σωφρο*-
[*νεστᾱτο*-.]

ευδαιμον-, *prosperous* ; *ευδαιμονεστερο*- ; *ευδαι*-
[*μονεστᾱτο*-.]

But *πιον*-, *fat*, has *πιότερο*- ; and *πεπον*-, *ripe*, *πεπαιτερο*-.

b. With the words *ακρατο*-, *unmixed* ; *ερρωμενο*-, *strong* ; and some others, which make *ακρατεστερο*-, *ερρωμενεστερο*-, etc.

168. The words *λαλο*-, *talkative* ; *πτωχο*-, *beggarly* ; *οψοφαγο*-, *dainty* ; and a few others, take *-ιστερο*-, *-ιστᾱτο* : as, *λαλιστερο*-, *πτωχιστᾱτο*-, etc.

169. The second, and less frequent, suffix for the comparative of adjectives is *-ιον* (*ι* for the most part in the older language, *ῑ* in Attic), and for the superlative *-ιστο* : the final vowel of the crude form is rejected before *ι*. These suffixes are chiefly found in connection with adjectives in *υ*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
<i>ηδ-υ</i> -, <i>sweet</i> ;	<i>ηδιον</i> -, <i>sweeter</i> ;	<i>ηδιστο</i> -, <i>sweetest</i> .
<i>ταχ-υ</i> -, <i>swift</i> ;	<i>θασσον</i> -, <i>swifter</i> ; (for <i>ταχιον</i> , § 45)	<i>ταχιστο</i> -, <i>swiftest</i> .
<i>μεγ-α</i> -, <i>great</i> ;	<i>μειζον</i> -, <i>greater</i> ; (for <i>μεγιον</i> , § 45)	<i>μεγιστο</i> -, <i>greatest</i> .

These comparatives are declined like other adjectives in *ον* (§ 155).

170. Very frequently comparatives and superlatives in *ιον*, *ιστο*, are found in connection with positives of a somewhat different crude form, or even containing an entirely different root : thus,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>αισχρο</i> -, <i>shameful</i> ;	<i>αισχιον</i> -, (also <i>αισχροτερο</i> -,	<i>αισχιστο</i> -. <i>αισχροτᾱτο</i>).
<i>εχθρο</i> -, <i>hostile</i> ;	<i>εχθιον</i> -, (also <i>εχθροτερο</i> -,	<i>εχθιστο</i> -. <i>εχθροτᾱτο</i>).
<i>μακρο</i> -, <i>long</i> ;	<i>μασσειν</i> -, (also <i>μακροτερο</i> -,	<i>μηκιστο</i> (or <i>μακ</i>)-. <i>μακροτᾱτο</i>).
<i>μικρο</i> -, <i>little</i> ;	<i>μειον</i> -, (also <i>μικροτερο</i> -,	————— <i>μικροτατο</i>).
<i>οικτρο</i> -, <i>pitiab</i> le ;	————— (also <i>οικτροτερο</i> -,	<i>οικτιστο</i> -. <i>οικτροτᾱτο</i>).

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
αλγεινο-, <i>painful</i> ;	αλγῖον-,	αλγιστο-.
κάλο-, <i>beautiful</i> ;	καλλῖον-,	καλλιστο-.
ολίγο- (ελάχυν-), <i>few</i> ;	ελασσον-,	ελάχιστο-.
		(also ολίγιστο-).
πολυ-, <i>much, many</i> ;	πλειον-,	πλειστο-.
ράδιο-, <i>easy</i> ;	ῥᾶον-,	ῥαστο-.

171. Many of these forms are connected with neuter substantives in εσ : compare αισχεσ-, *shame* ; εχθεσ-, *hatred* ; μηκεσ-, *length* ; αλγεσ-, *pain* ; καλλεσ-, *beauty* ; τᾶχεσ-, *swiftness*. Again, the verbs αισχύν-, *shame* ; μηκύν-, *lengthen* ; αλγύν-, *pain*, etc., render probable the former existence of adjectives in υ.

172. In connection with ἄγαθο-, *brave, good*, the following comparatives and superlatives occur :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
ἄμεινον-,	_____
ἄρειον- (Epic),	ἄριστο-.
βελτίον-,	βελτιστο-.
κρεισσον- (κρείττον-),	κράτιστο- (κράτεσ-, <i>strength</i>).
λωῖον, λφον (poet.),	λφστο-.
φερτερο- (poet.),	φερτάτο-, φεριστο- (poet.).

173. In connection with κάκο-, *cowardly, bad*, the following comparatives and superlatives are found :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
κάκιον-,	κάκιστο-.
χειρον- (χεριον-, Ep.),	χειριστο-.*
ήσσον- (for ήκιον-),	ήκιστο-.

174. The following words are more or less defective :—

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
_____	ύστερο-, <i>later</i> ;	ύσᾶτο-, <i>latest</i> .
(εξ, <i>out of</i>),	_____	εσχᾶτο-, <i>farthest</i> .
(ὑπερ, <i>over</i>),	ὑπερτερο-, <i>higher</i> ;	ὑπερτάτο- & ὑπάτο-, <i>highest</i> .
(προ, <i>before</i>),	προτερο-, <i>former</i> ;	πρωτο-, <i>first</i> .

* Homer has a defective adjective — A. sing. χερηᾶ ; D. χερηῖ ; Pl. N. χερηες, *inferior*, with which these words are doubtless connected.

ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES.

175. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix *-ως* to the crude form: as, *σωφρον-, temperate, σωφρονως, temperately*; *παντ-, all, παντως, in all ways*.

176. The final vowel of adjectives in *ο* disappears entirely before the adverbial suffix: *σοφο-, wise, σοφως, wisely*; *ψυχρο-, cold, ψυχρως, coldly*.

177. Words in *υ* and *εσ* are modified in the same way as in the gen. sing. of the adjective: *σαφες-, clear, σαφως (σαφεως), clearly*; but *ταχυ-, quick, ταχεως, quickly*, without contraction.

178. Very frequently the acc. neut. both of the singular and the plural takes the place of the adverbial form: as, *ταχϋ, quickly*; *ευ* (Epic *εϋ*), *well*, originally the neuter acc. sing. of an adjective *εϋ-* or *ηϋ-*, *noble, good*.

179. Another form of the adverb is in *α*: as, *ταχα* (from *ταχ-υ-*), *quickly, perhaps*; *αμα, at the same time* (from the obsolete *αμο-, one, some*, whence *αμως*, etc.); *μαλα, very*. To *μαλα* belong the comparative *μαλλον (potius)*, and the superlative *μαλιστα (potissimum)*.

180. For the adverb of the comparative the neuter acc. sing. of the adjective is employed, and for the adverb of the superlative the neuter acc. plur. of the adjective: as, *σοφωτερον, more wisely*; *καλλιον, more beautifully*; *σοφωτατα, most wisely*; *καλλιστα, most beautifully*. Adverbs in *ως* are, however, sometimes formed from comparative and superlative adjectives: *καλλιονως, more beautifully*.

181. The adverb *ουτως, thus* (from *τουτο-, this*), loses the final *s* before a consonant. The following adverbs, derived from prepositions, have entirely lost the *s*: *ανω, upwards*, from *ανα, up*; *κατω, downwards*, from *κατα, down*; *εσω, within*, from *εσ* or *εις, into*; *εξω, without*, from *εξ, out of*; also the comparatives *ανωτερω, κατωτερω*, etc. Similarly are found *απωτερω* (from *απο, from*), *more remotely*; *εγγυτερω* (or *εγγυτερον*), *more nearly*; and *εγγυτατω* (or *εγγυτατα*), *most nearly*, from *εγγυ-, near*; and a few others.*

* On Adverbs derived from Verbs and Substantives, see the §§ on *Derivation*.

PRONOUNS.

182. The personal pronouns are,—

	FIRST PERSON. <i>I, me.</i>	SECOND PERSON. <i>thou, you.</i>	THIRD PERSON. <i>him, her, it.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	εγω	σὺ	—
Acc.	εμε, με	σε	ἐ
Gen.	εμου, μου	σου	οὗ
Dat.	εμοι, μοι	σοι	οί
Dual.			
N. A.	(νωῖ) νω	(σφωῖ) σφω	(σφωε)
G. D.	(νωῖν) νφν	(σφωῖν) σφφν	(σφωῖν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ῥῆμεῖς	σφεις, n. σφεᾶ
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ῥῆμᾶς	σφᾶς, n. σφεᾶ
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ῥῆμων	σφων
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ῥῆμῖν	σφῖσι(ν)

183. The crude forms in the singular are ε-με- (Lat. *me-*), σε- (L. *te-*), and ἐ- (L. *se-*). The nominatives εγω and σὺ are anomalous, that of ἐ- is wanting.

The crude forms in the dual are νω- (L. *no-s*), σφω- (L. *vo-s*), and σφω- : the dual of the 3rd person is not used in prose.

The crude forms in the plural are ἡμε-, ῥῆμε-, and σφε-.* ἐ- is at once the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. (L. *eo-*), and a reflexive pronoun. It is not of frequent use in Attic prose, the cases of αυτο- (with the exception of the nominative) being used instead in the former signification, and the compound ἐαυτο- in the latter (§§ 192, 194).

184. If there is no emphasis on the personal pronoun, its forms are enclitic. In this case the shorter forms of the 1st pers. are alone used : δοκει μοι, *it appears to me* ; but εμοι ου σοι τουτο ἄρεσκει, *it is to me, not to thee, that this is pleasing*. When the forms of the plural are enclitic, the final vowel in the acc. and dat. is shortened : ἡμᾶς, ῥῆμῖν, etc.

* Or, perhaps, rather ἡμετ-, ῥῆμετ-, σφετ-. On the primitive forms of the personal pronouns, see a paper by Mr. Key, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* iv p. 25.

185. The original demonstrative pronoun of the Greek language was *το*-, *this, that*. In the declension of this word, *τ* of the C. F. is softened into *ι* in the N. m. f. of the sing. and plur.; and in the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is not added.

	<i>το</i> -, m. n. <i>τα</i> -, f. <i>this, that; the</i> .								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	το	τῷ	τᾷ	τῷ	οἱ	αἱ	τᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	τον	την	το				τούς	τάς	τᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	του	της	του	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

In Homer *το*- retains its original demonstrative force: in later Greek it was used as the English definite article *the*.

In Attic the feminine forms of the dual are seldom found, *τῷ*, *τοῖν*, being used instead.

186. From the simple demonstrative, or article, *το*-, other stronger demonstratives are formed: (1) *το-δε*, *this* (Lat. *hō*-), by the addition of the enclitic demonstrative particle *δε*; and (2) *τούτο*-, *this, that* (Lat. *hō*- or *eo*-), by reduplication. *Το-δε* is declined like the article. *Τούτο*-, in like manner, softens *τ* into the aspirate in the N. m. f. sing. and plur., and rejects *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing.; the diphthong of the first syllable is *ου* when the vowel of the final syllable is *ο* or *ω*, *αι* when that vowel is *α* or *η*.

	<i>το-δε</i> , m. n.; <i>τα-δε</i> , f. <i>this</i> .			<i>τούτο</i> -, m. n.; <i>ταυτα</i> -, f. <i>this, that</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.						
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁδε	ἡδε	τοδε	ούτος	αὕτη	τούτο
<i>Acc.</i>	τονδε	τηνδε	τοδε	τούτον	ταυτην	τούτο
<i>Gen.</i>	τουδε	τηςδε	τουδε	τούτου	ταυτης	τούτου
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τούτῳ	ταυτῇ	τούτῳ
Dual.						
<i>N. A.</i>	τῷδε	τᾷδε	τῷδε	τούτῳ	ταυτᾷ	τούτῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τούτοιν	ταυταῖν	τούτοιν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τᾶδε	οὔτοι	αὗται	ταυτᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	τουςδε	ταςδε	τᾶδε	τούτους	ταυτᾶς	ταυτᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	τωνδε	τωνδε	τωνδε	τούτων	ταυτων	τούτων
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε	τούτοις	ταυταῖς	τούτοις

187. From *το-*, *this*, are derived, further, *τοσο-*, *so great, so many* (L. *tanto-*, *tot*); *τοιο-*, *of such a kind* (L. *tali-*); and *τηλικο-*, *of such an age, so great*; which are declined regularly (N. S. *τοσος*, *τοση*, *τοσον*, etc.). In Attic prose, however, the forms *τοσο-δε*, *τοιο-δε*, *τηλικο-δε*, which are declined regularly, and *τοσουντο-*, *τοιουντο-*, *τηλίκουντο-* (N. *τοσουντος*, *τοσαυτη*, *τοσουντο* and *τοσουντον*, etc.), are used instead of the simple forms.

188. The adverbs from *το-*, *το-δε*, and *τουτο-*, are *ὥς* (earlier, *τως*), *ὥδε* (for *ὥσδε*), and *οὕτως* or *οὕτω*, *in this manner, so, thus*. The adverb *ὥς* (for *τως*), *thus*, must not be confounded with *ὥς*, *how, as*, the adverb of the relative pronoun: in accentuated Greek these are distinguished (*ὧς*, *ὥς*, *thus*; but *ὥς*, *how, as*).

189. *Εκεινο-*, *that yonder* (L. *illo-*), is declined regularly, except that it also rejects the final *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing. :—

Sing. Nom.	εκεινος	εκεινη	εκεινο
Acc.	εκεινον	εκεινην	εκεινο
	etc.	etc.	etc.

From *εκεινο-* is formed the adverb *εκεινως*, *in that way*.

190. The forms of the demonstrative pronouns are often strengthened by the addition of *ι*: thus, *οὗτοσι*, *όδι*, *εκεινωνι*, *αὐτηι*, *τοισδι*, etc. Compare in Latin, *hosce*, *hisce*, etc. In Ionic Greek, and in the poets, *εκεινο-* is also found in the shorter form *κεινο-*.

191. *Αυτο-*, *self* (L. *ipso-*), and *αλλο-*, *other*, are declined regularly, rejecting, however, *ν* in the neut. sing.

αυτο-, m. n.; αυτα-, f. <i>self</i> .				αλλο-, m. n.; αλλα-, f. <i>other</i> .			
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	αυτος	αυτη	αυτο		αλλος	αλλη	αλλο
<i>Acc.</i>	αυτον	αυτην	αυτο		αλλον	αλλην	αλλο
	etc.	etc.	etc.		etc.	etc.	etc.

192. The personal pronouns compounded with *αυτο-* give the reflective pronouns; they are declined as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
Acc. <i>εμαυτον</i> , -ην, <i>myself</i> ,	ἡμᾶς <i>αυτους</i> or <i>αυτᾶς</i> , <i>ourselves</i> .
Gen. <i>εμαυτου</i> , -ης,	ἡμῶν <i>αυτων</i> ,
etc.	etc.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> σεαυτον, -ην, <i>thyself</i> , or σαντον, -ην,	ὑμᾶς αὐτους or αὐτᾶς, <i>yourselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> σεαυτου, -ης, or σαντου, -ης, etc.	ὑμῶν αὐτων, etc.
<i>Acc.</i> ἐαυτον, -ην, -ο, <i>himself, her-</i> or αὐτον, -ην, -ο, [<i>self, itself</i> .	σφᾶς αὐτους or αὐτᾶς, <i>themselves</i> . and ἐαυτους, -ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτους, -ᾶς, -ᾶ,
<i>Gen.</i> ἐαυτου, -ης, -ου, or αὐτου, -ης, -ου, etc.	σφῶν αὐτων, and ἐαυτων or αὐτων, etc.

193. Αυτο-, in connection with, and immediately following, the article το-, signifies *the same*; it is thus declined:—

<i>Sing. Nom.</i> ὁ αὐτος	ἡ αὐτή	το αὐτο
or αὐτός (ᾄτος)	αὕτη (ᾄτη)*	ταῦτο or ταῦτον

Gen. του αὐτου or ταῦτου, της αὐτης, του αὐτου or ταῦτου, etc.

194. Αυτο- in all its cases, except the nominative, is also used for the pronoun of the 3rd person, *him, her, it*, etc. In this sense it is never placed at the beginning of the sentence.

195. From αλλο- is formed the reciprocal pronoun αλληλο-, *each other*; the N., of course, could not occur: it is thus declined:—

Dual.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> (αλληλω, -ᾶ, -ω)	αλληλους, -ᾶς, -ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i> αλληλοι, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλων
<i>Dat.</i> αλληλοι, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλοις, -αις, -οις.†

196. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal, and are declined like adjectives in ο with three terminations (§ 144).

* In accentuated Greek αὐτή or αὐτή, whereas the nom. sing. fem. of τουτο-, *this*, is αὕτη: so ταῦτά (for τα αὐτά), *the same things*, but ταῦτα, *these things*.

† This form appears to have arisen from a reduplication. Compare the similar, though more extended, use of *altero-, alio-*, repeated, in Latin.

From <i>εμε-</i>	is made <i>εμο-</i> , mine,	N. <i>εμος, εμη, εμον.</i>
<i>σε-</i>	<i>σο-</i> , thine,	N. <i>σος, ση, σον.</i>
[<i>έ-</i>	<i>έο-</i> or <i>ό-</i> , his, her,	N. <i>έος, έη, έον</i> or <i>ός, ή, όν.</i>]
<i>ήμε-τ-</i>	<i>ήμετερο-</i> , our,	N. <i>ήμετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>
<i>‘υμε-τ-</i>	<i>‘υμετερο-</i> , your,	N. <i>‘υμετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>
<i>σφε-τ-</i>	<i>σφετερο-</i> , their,	N. <i>σφετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>

197. The possessive pronoun of the 3rd pers. (*έο-*), is not used in Attic prose; for the simple possessive the genitive *αυτου* (*ejus*) is employed, and *έαυτου* (*αύτου*) for the reflective: thus, *τον πατέρα αυτου*, *patrem ejus*; *τον έαυτου πατέρα*, *suum patrem*. Similarly, *μου, σου* (enclitic), *ήμων, ύμων*, and *αυτων*, are used for the other possessive pronouns if unemphatic: thus, *τον εμον πατέρα*, *meum patrem*; but *τον πατέρα μου*, *patrem meum*.

198. The relative pronoun is *ό-*, *who, which, what*. In the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is dropped.

	ό-, m. n.; ά-, f. <i>who, which, what</i> .*								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ός	ή	ό	ώ	‘ά	ώ	οί	αί	‘ă
Acc.	όν	ήν	ό	ώ	‘ă	ώ	ούς	‘ăς	‘ă
Gen.	ού	ής	ού	οίν	αίν	οίν	ών	ών	ών
Dat.	φί	ή	φί	οίν	αίν	οίν	οίς	αίς	οίς

199. The direct interrogative pronoun is *τιν-*; *who? which? what?* The indirect interrogative, compounded of *τιν-* and the relative *ό-*, is *ό-τιν-*. The forms of the direct interrogative, which are then enclitic,† are also used for the indefinite pronoun, *any, some*. In the declension of this word, *ν* is dropped in the N. and A. neut. sing., and disappears before *σ* in the N. masc. without compensation, contrary to the rule (§ 40). Compare, also, the shorter forms given below.

* The forms of the nom. sing. and plur. of the relative are written in accented Greek as follows: *ός, ή, ό*; *οί, αί, ‘ă*; they may thus be distinguished from the corresponding cases of the article, *ό, ή, τό*; *οί, αί, τά*, where it will be observed that the identical forms have no accent.

† Enclitics are little words which are pronounced with, and as it were *lean on* (*εγκλιν-*, *lean on*) the word preceding. Hence, when written with other words, they take no accent, except that disyllabic enclitics are in certain cases accented on the second syllable. Thus, while the cases of the interrog. pronoun always have an accent and on the root-syllable, those of the indef. generally have none: *τίς; τίνα; who?* but *τις, τινα* (sometimes *τινά*), *some one*.

	τις, m. f. n. <i>who? which? what?; any.</i> <i>Masc. & Fem. Neut.</i>		ὅ-τις, m. n.; ὅ-τιν, f. <i>who, etc.</i> (indirect interrog.); <i>whosoever.</i> <i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		
Singular.					
Nom.	τις	τι	ὅστις	ἡτις	ὅ τι
Acc.	τινᾶ	τι	ὄντινᾶ	ἡντινᾶ	ὅ τι
Gen.	τινος	τινος	οὗτινος	ἡστινος	οὗτινος
Dat.	τινί	τινί	ὧτινί	ἡτινί	ὧτινί
Dual.					
N. A.	τινε	τινε	ὧτινε	ἡτινε	ὧτινε
G. D.	τινοιν	τινοιν	οἴντινοιν	αἴντινοιν	οἴντινοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	τινες	τινᾶ	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινᾶ
Acc.	τινάς	τινᾶ	οὗστινάς	ἄστινάς	ἅτινᾶ
Gen.	τινων	τινων	ὧντινων	ἡντινων	ὧντινων
Dat.	τίσιν(ν)	τίσιν(ν)	οἴστίσιν(ν)	αἰστίσιν(ν)	οἴστίσιν(ν)

For *τινος*, *τινί* (both interrogative and indefinite), *του* and *τη* are often used, and *αττα* for the neut. plur. *τινᾶ* (indef.) For *οὗτινος*, *ὧτινί*, *ότου* and *ότῳ* are found; and in the plural, less frequently, *ότων*, *ότοισιν(ν)*, for *ὧντινων*, *οἴστίσιν(ν)*: *αττα* occurs for *ἅτινᾶ*. To distinguish the neuter pronoun from the conjunction *ὅτι*, *because*, *that*, the former is usually written *ὁ τι*, or *ὁ,τι*.

200. Another indefinite pronoun is *δεινᾶ*, *quidam*; it is sometimes uninflected, more usually declined as follows, with the article:—

Singular. N. ὁ, ἡ, το δεινᾶ.	Plural. N. οἱ δεινες.
A. τον, την, το δεινᾶ.	A. τους δεινάς.
G. του, της, του δεινος.	G. των δεινων.
D. τῳ, τῇ, τῷ δεινί.	

201. From the relative *ὅ-* are derived *ὅσο*, *how great*, *how many* (L. *quanto*-, *quot*), and *οἷο*-, *of what kind* (L. *quali*-). To these correspond the interrogatives *ποσο*-, and *ποιο*-, which are also used as indefinite, and the indirect interrogatives *ὅποσο*- and *ὅποιο*-. For a more complete list of these forms, see § 203.

202. The indirect interrogatives *ὅ-τιν*, *ὅποσο*-, etc., are also relatives (*whoever*, etc.), differing from the simple relative *ὅ-* as the Latin forms made by adding *-cunque* differ from *quo*-.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

203.	Greek. English. Latin.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative.	Indefinite. (Enclitic.)	Indirect Interrog. (and Relative).
G. E. L.	το, το-δε, τουτο, this, that. ho, i- or eo.	ἐπερ, one of two. altero.	ὅς, who, which, what. qui- or quo-.	τίς; who? which? what? qui- or quo-?	τις,* a, any, some. qui- or quo- (encl.), aliqui-.	ὅτις, who, etc.; whoever, etc. qui-; qui-cunque.
G. E. L.	τοσο, τοσο-δε, τοσουτο, of such a size, or number. tanto, tot.	ὅσο, (as great, as many) as. quanto, quot.	ποτερο-; whether of the two? utero-?	ποσο, how great? how many? quanto-? quot?	ποτερο, either of the two. utero- (encl.), altero- utero-.	ὅποτερο, whether of the two; whichever of the two. utero-, utero- cunque.
G. E. L.	τοιο, τοιο-δε, τοιουτο, of such a sort, such. tali-.	οίος, (such) as. quali-.	ποιο-; how great? how many? quanto-? quot?	ποιο, of what sort? quali-?	ποιο, of any sort. (quali- libet.)	ὅποιο, of what sort; of what sort soever. quali-; quali-cunque.
G. E.	ηλικο, ηλικο-δε, ηλικουτο, of such an age, etc.	ηλικος, (as old) as, etc.	ηλικο-; how old? etc.	ηλικο-; how old? etc.	ηλικο, of any age, etc.	ὅηλικο, how old, etc.; how old, soever.

* In accentuated Greek the interrogative and indefinite pronouns are generally distinguishable, the former having an accent, the latter in most cases having none.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOMINAL ADVERBS.*

	where.	whither.	whence.	road by which.	time.	manner.
το-, this	τοθί, ενθά	ενθά	ενθεν	τη	τοτε	τως, ὥς
το-δε, this	ενθαδε	ενθαδε	ενθενδε	τηδε		ὥδε
τουτο-, this, that	ενταυθα	ενταυθα	εντευθεν	ταυτη		οὕτως
εκεινο-, that yonder	εκει	εκεισε	εκειθεν	εκεινη		εκεινως
αυτο-, self, etc.	αυτοθί, αυτου†	αυτοσε	αυτοθεν			αυτως
ὅ-, which	ὀθί, οὐ	οί	ὀθεν	ῆ	ὅτε	ὥς
[πο-;] which?	ποθί; που;	ποι;	ποθεν;	πη;	ποτε;	πως; ‡
[πο-, encl.,] any	ποθί, που	ποι	ποθεν	πη	ποτε	πως
[ὀπο-,] whichever	ὀποθί, ὀπου	ὀποι	ὀποθεν	ὀπη	ὀποτε	ὀπως
ἐτερο-, other of two	ἐτερωθί	ἐτερωσε	ἐτερωθεν	ἐτερα		ἐτερως
ποτερο-; which of two?	ποτερωθί;	ποτερωσε;				ποτερως;
ὀποτερο-, whichever of two	ὀποτερωθί	ὀποτερωσε	ὀποτερωθεν			ὀποτερως
ἐκάτερο-, each of two	ἐκάτερωθί	ἐκάτερωσε	ἐκάτερωθεν			ἐκάτερως
ἐκαστο-, each	ἐκαστοθί		ἐκαστοθεν		ἐκαστοτε	
ὁμο-, one and the same	ὁμου	ὁμοσε	ὁμοθεν	ὁμη		ὁμως
αλλο-, other	αλλοθί	αλλοσε	αλλοθεν	αλλη	αλλοτε	αλλως
παντ-, all	παντοθί	παντοσε	παντοθεν	παντη	παντοτε	παντως
[ἄμο-] one, some	ἄμου		ἄμοθεν	ἄμη		ἄμως
ουδ-ἄμο- (οὐτῖν-), } not one	ουδαμοθί (& -μου)	ουδαμοσε	ουδαμοθεν	ουδαμη	ουποτε	ουδαμως
μηδ-ἄμο- (μητῖν-), }	μηδαμοθί (& -μου)	μηδαμοσε (-μοι)	μηδαμοθεν	μηδαμη	μηποτε	μηδαμως
αμφοτερο-, both	αμφοτερωθί	αμφοτερωσε	αμφοτερωθεν	αμφοτερη		αμφοτερως
ουδετερο-, } neither of the		ουδετερωσε	ουδετερωθεν			ουδετερως
μηδετερο-, } two		μηδετερωσε	μηδετερωθεν			μηδετερως

* Some of the forms included in this table are of rare occurrence, others are only found in the poets, or in Ionic Greek, etc.

† These seeming genitives, αυτου, οὐ, που, etc., are perhaps contractions of the older forms αυτοθί, ὀθί, ποθί, etc.

‡ The interrogative pronominal adverbs take an accent in accentuated Greek, ποῖ; ποῖ; πῶς; and are thus distinguished from the indefinite adverbs, which are enclitic, ποί, ποῖ, ποῖ (sometimes ποῖ), πῶς. See § 199.

205. From *τις*, *any*, are derived the negative pronouns *οὐτις* (*nēmōn*, *nullō*), *μητις* (*ne qui*) *no one, none*; and from *ἕτερο*, *one of two*, the negatives *οὐδετερο*, *μηδετερο*, *neither of the two*.

206. As from *το*, *this*, and *ὅ*, *what*, are derived *τοιο*, *of this sort*, and *οίο*, *of what sort*; so from *ἄλλο*, *other*, is formed *ἄλλοιο*, *of another sort*; from *ἕτερο*, *the other*, *ἕτεροιο*, *of the other sort*; from *ὅμο*, *one and the same*, *ὅμοιο*, *of the same sort*; and from *παντ*, *all*, *παντοιο*, *of all sorts*.

207. In addition to the adverbial forms from *ἄλλο*, *ἑκαστο*, and *παντ*, given in the table, the following are found:—

ἀλλᾶχοθι and *ἀλλᾶχου*, *ἀλλᾶχοσε*, *ἀλλᾶχοθεν*, *ἀλλᾶχῃ*.

ἐκαστᾶχοθι and *ἐκαστᾶχου*, *ἐκαστᾶχοσε*, *ἐκαστᾶχοθεν*.

παντᾶχοθι and *παντᾶχου*, *παντᾶχοσε* (*-χοι*), *παντᾶχοθεν*, *παντᾶχῃ*.

And in like manner from *πολλο*, *many*, are derived—

πολλᾶχοθι and *πολλαχου*, *πολλᾶχοσε*, *πολλᾶχοθεν*, *πολλᾶχῃ*.

208. Other correlatives are *τεως* and *τοφρα*, *so long* (L. *tamdiu*); *ἕως* and *οφρα* (for *ὀφρα*), *while* (L. *quamdīu*); *ποστος*; *which in a series?* and *ὀποστος*; *τηνικά* (*τηνικάδε*, *τηνικάυτᾱ*), *then*; *ἡνικά*, *when*; *πηνικά*; *when?* and *ὀπηνικά*.

209. To relative pronouns and adverbs may be joined the particles *δη*, *δηποτε*, and *ουν*, with the meaning of—*ever* (L. *-cunque*), and the enclitic *περ*, by which the idea of *precision* is added: *ὅστις δηποτε*, *quicunque*; *ὅπως ουν*, *utcunque*; *ὥσπερ*, *just as*.

NUMERALS.

210. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numbers are as follows:—

Arabic Sym- bols.	Greek Sym- bols.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.
1	α'	έν-(φεν-), m.n.; μια-, f.	πρωτο-	ἅπαξ*
2	β'	δυο-	δευτερο-	δῖς
3	γ'	τρι-	τρίτο-	τρίς
4	δ'	τεσσάρ-	τεταρτο-	τετραῖς
5	ε'	πεντε	πεμπτο-	πεντῆς
6	ς'	έξ	έκτο-	έξῆς
7	ζ'	έπτᾱ	έβδομο-	έπτᾱς
8	η'	οκτω	ογδοο-	οκτᾱς
9	θ'	εννεᾱ	ενᾱτο- (εννᾱτο-)	ενᾱς
10	ι'	δεκᾱ	δεκᾱτο-	δεκᾱς
11	ια'	ένδεκᾱ	ένδεκᾱτο-	ένδεκᾱς
12	ιβ'	δωδεκᾱ	δωδεκᾱτο-	δωδεκᾱς
13	ιγ'	τρισκαϊδεκᾱ	τρισκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
14	ιδ'	τεσσᾱρεςκαϊδεκα	τεσσᾱρᾱκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαϊδεκᾱ	πεντεκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
16	ισ'	έκκαϊδεκᾱ	έκκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
17	ιζ'	έπτᾱκαϊδεκᾱ	έπτᾱκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
18	ιη'	οκτωκαϊδεκᾱ	οκτωκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
19	ιθ'	εννεᾱκαϊδεκᾱ	εννεᾱκαϊδεκᾱτο-	
20	κ'	εικοσι(ν)	εικοστο-	εικοσᾱς
21	κα'	έν- και εικοσι(ν)	έν- (οῦ πρωτο-) και εικοστο-	
30	λ'	τριακοντᾱ	τριακοστο-	τριακοντᾱς
40	μ'	τεσσᾱρᾱκοντᾱ	τεσσᾱρᾱκοστο-	τεσσᾱρᾱκοντᾱς
50	ν'	πεντηκοντᾱ	πεντηκοστο-	πεντηκοντᾱς
60	ξ'	έξηκοντᾱ	έξηκοστο-	έξηκοντᾱς
70	ο'	έβδομηκοντᾱ	έβδομηκοστο-	έβδομηκοντᾱς
80	π'	ογδοηκοντᾱ	ογδοηκοστο-	ογδοηκοντᾱς
90	ρ'	ενενηκοντᾱ	ενενηκοστο-	ενενηκοντᾱς
100	ρ'	έκᾱτον	έκᾱτοστο-	έκατοντᾱς
200	ς'	διακοσιο- (plural)	διακοσιοστο-	διακοσιᾱς
300	τ'	τριακοσιο-	τριακοσιοστο-	
400	υ'	τετρακοσιο-	τετρακοσιοστο-	
500	φ'	πεντακοσιο-	πεντακοσιοστο-	
600	χ'	έξακοσιο-	έξακοσιοστο-	
700	ψ'	έπτᾱκοσιο-	έπτᾱκοσιοστο-	
800	ω'	οκτακοσιο-	οκτακοσιοστο-	
900	θ'	ενᾱκοσιο-	ενᾱκοσιοστο-	
1,000	α	χιλιο-	χιλιοστο-	χιλιᾱς
2,000	β	δισχιλιο-	δισχιλιοστο-	
10,000	ι	μῦριο-	μῦριοστο-	μῦριᾱς

* Probably contracted from ἅμακῖς, which would be the regularly made adverb from the old ἅμο-, one, some. If ἅμο- and ὁμο-, one and the same, are connected, ἅπαξ and ὁμον would be represented both in root and meaning by the Latin *semel*, *simul*. Compare, further, ἅμα, *sim-plex*, *sim-ilis*, the German *samm-lung*, and English *same*.

211. The letters of the alphabet, in uninterrupted order, are sometimes used as symbols of the numbers. In the notation given above, which is that in most frequent use, Ϝ (*varu*), or Ϛ (*stigma*), is inserted after ε as the sign for 6 ; Ϟ (*koppa*) after π, for 90 ; and Ϡ (*sampi*) after ω, for 900. With 1,000 the alphabet begins again ; but a dash is now made *under* the letters : thus, βτμδ̄=2344 ; ρωνζ̄=1857.

212. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 4 are declined as follows :—

έν-, m. n. ; μια-, f. one.			δυο-, m. f. n. two.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.	
N. εἷς	μιά	έν	N. A.	δυο
A. ένᾶ	μιάν	έν	G.	δύοιν and δύνειν
G. ένος	μιάς	ένος	D.	δύοιν (rarely δύσῖ(ν))
D. ένῖ	μιά	ένῖ		

τρι-, m. f. n. three.		τεσσᾶρ- (τεττᾶρ-) m. f. n. four.	
M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N. τρεῖς	τριᾶ	N. τεσσᾶρες	τεσσᾶρᾶ
A. τρεῖς	τριᾶ	A. τεσσᾶρᾶς	τεσσᾶρᾶ
G.	τριων	G.	τεσσᾶρων
D.	τρίσῖ(ν)	D.	τεσσαρσί(ν)

213. Like έν- are declined ουδεν-, m. n. ; ουδεμια-, f., and μηδεν-, m. n. ; μηδεμια-, f. *not even one, no one*, compounded of έν- and ουδε, μηδε. Δυο is also found undeclined. Αμφο-, *both*, N. A. αμφω G. D. αμφοιν, is interchanged with the plural form αμφοτερ-οι, -αι, -ᾶ ; the neut. sing. αμφοτερον is also frequent.

214. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 199, both included, are undeclined : for 13 and 14, however, are also found τρεῖς και δεκά and τεσσᾶρες και δεκά, τρεῖς and τεσσᾶρες being declined. In expressing the composite numbers above 20, the smaller number is generally placed first, και being used ; πεντε και εικοσῖ, 25 : the order is, however, sometimes reversed, and then και may be omitted ; εικοσῖ και πεντε, or εικοσῖ πεντε. In the combination of three numbers, the larger numbers usually precede ; ἐκάτον και εικοσῖ και ἐπτᾶ, 127.

215. For the ordinal numbers from 13 to 19, τρίτο- και δεκάτο-, etc., also occur. Above 20, either πεμπτο- και εικοστο-, or εικοστο- πεμπτο-, or πεντε και εικοστο-, may be used.

216. The higher cardinal numbers from 200 upwards, and all the ordinals, are declined regularly as adjectives in *o* with three terminations.

217. Distributive numerals are formed by compounding the cardinals with the preposition *σύν*, *with*: as, *συνδυο*, *two by two* (L. *bini*); *συντρεῖς*, *three by three* (*trini*), etc.

218. Multiplicatives are formed by composition with the syllable *πλοο-*, *πλου-*: as, *ἀπλοο-*, *ἀπλου-*, *simple*; *διπλου-*, *τριπλου-*, *twofold*, *threefold*, etc. Compare the Latin words *simplo-*, *duplo-*, etc. A series, of similar meaning, is formed in *πλάσιο-*, *διπλάσιο-*, *twice as many*; *τριπλάσιο-*, *πολλαπλάσιο-*, etc.

219. Numeral adverbs in *-ᾱχη* or *-χη* are formed (§ 207): as, *μονᾱχη*, *in one way only* (from *μονο-*, *single*); *διχη* (and *διχᾱ*), *in two ways*; *τριχη*, *τετραχη*, etc.

220. Feminine substantives in *-ᾱδ* are formed: as, *μονᾱδ-*, *the number one, unity*; *δυᾱδ-*, *the number two*; *τριαᾱδ-*, *πεμπᾱδ-*, *ἐκάτοντᾱδ-*, *χίλιᾱδ-*, *μῦριᾱδ-*: *μῦριᾱδ-* is used to express multiples of 10,000; *τρεῖς μῦριᾱδες*, 30,000, etc.

221. Adjectives in *-αιο* are formed from many of the ordinal numerals, signifying *on what day an event happened*: thus, *δευτε-ραιο-*, *τρίταιο-*, *δεκάταιο-*, etc., *on the second, third, tenth day*, etc.: so are made *προτεραιο-*, *ὑστεραιο-*, *on the day before, on the day after*; but these are chiefly used in the dat. fem., as *τῇ προτεραιᾳ* (sc. *ἡμέρᾳ*), *on the day before*.

222. From the most important adjectives of quantity are formed adverbs in *-κῖς*: as, *ἐκαστᾱκῖς*, *each time*; *πολλᾱκῖς*, *many times, often*; *ολιγᾱκῖς*, *few times, seldom*; *ὁσᾱκῖς*, *πλειστᾱκῖς*, etc.: *δυᾱκῖς* and *τριακῖς*, for *δῖς* and *τρίς*, are quoted by a grammarian from Aristophanes.

VERBS.

223. In the conjugation of the Greek verb are distinguished—

a. Three numbers: *singular*, *dual*, and *plural*; and three persons in each number.

224. b. Three voices: *active* (or *simple*), *ετῶπον*, *I turned*; *ελῦσᾱ*, *I loosened*: *middle* or *reflective*, *ετῶπομην*, *I turned myself*: *ελῦσᾱμην*, *I loosened for myself*:* and *passive*, *ετῶπην*, *I was turned*; *ελῦθην*, *I was let loose*.

* E. g. *ελῦσαντο τοὺς φίλους*, they set their friends free.

225. There are special forms for the passive voice only in the indefinite tenses; in the other tenses, the middle forms have at the same time a passive signification.

226. Verbs which are only found in the middle or passive are called *deponents*.

227. c. Two main classes of tenses:—

A. Principal Tenses: viz.

<i>Present-Imperfect</i> ,	λυω, <i>I am loosening</i> .
<i>Present-Perfect</i> ,	λελύκᾱ, <i>I have loosened</i> .
<i>Future</i> (simple),	λῦσω, <i>I shall loosen</i> .
<i>Future-Perfect</i> (pass.),	λελύσομαι, <i>I shall have been let loose</i> .

B. Historical Tenses: viz.

<i>Past-Imperfect</i> ,	ελυον, <i>I was loosening</i> .
<i>Past-Perfect</i> ,	ελελύκη, <i>I had loosened</i> .
<i>Aorist, or Past-Indefinite</i> * (of two forms),	ελύσα (1 aor.), <i>I loosened</i> . ετραπον (2 aor.), <i>I turned</i> .

228. The imperfect tenses, present and past, signify (1) an action, etc., going on at the time specified: as, τυπτω, *I am striking*; ετυπτον, *I was striking*: and (2) an action, etc., repeated or habitual: as, τυπτω, *I (habitually) strike*; ετυπτον, *I used to strike*.

229. The perfect tenses of the Greek verb signify not only that the action, etc., is completed, but that its consequences survive: τεθνηκᾱ, *I have died, am dead*; εκεκλημην, *I had been called, my name was*; λελύσομαι, *I shall have been let loose, I shall be free*. No separate form exists for the future-perfect in the active voice: when such a tense is required, it is expressed by a periphrasis of the perf. participle and the future of εσ-, *be*: λελύκως εσομαι, *I shall have loosened*.

230. By *indefinite* or *aorist* (αοριστο-, *undefined*), is meant that the action, etc., simply, is signified, no regard being had to its duration or completeness: ετυψᾱ, *I struck*. An indefinite tense, therefore, may either signify a single and momentary action, or an action of some duration contemplated as momentary.

231. The simple future active is, according to the nature of the verb, either imperfect (a future state), σιγήσω, *I shall be silent*, or, more frequently, indefinite (a future action), τυψω, *I shall strike*. In the passive the future of this form, τυψομαι, is

* See, however, § 310.

only imperfect (*I shall receive blows, not, I shall be struck*), a distinct form existing for the indefinite future.

232. *d.* Five moods, viz.

<i>Indicative,</i>	λυομεν, <i>we are loosening.</i> ελυομεν, <i>we were loosening.</i>
<i>Subjunctive,</i>	λυωμεν, <i>we are to loosen</i> (solvamus). λυοιμεν, <i>we were to loosen</i> (solveremus).
<i>Imperative,</i>	λυετε, <i>loosen ye!</i>
<i>Infinitive,</i>	λυειν, <i>to loosen, or loosening</i> (subst.).
<i>Participle,</i>	λυοντ-, <i>loosening</i> (adj.).

233. The past tenses of the subjunctive and the future subj. are commonly treated as constituting a distinct mood, called the *optative*: thus, for example, λυωμεν (pres.-imperfect subj.) is called the present subjunctive, and λυοιμεν (past-imperfect subj.), the present optative. These tenses, however, are as closely connected in use and signification as the present and past tenses of the subjunctive in Latin.

234. The infinitive and participle, as partaking partly of the nature of the verb, and partly of the nature of the substantive or adjective, are sometimes comprehended under the name of the *participial* mood.

235. In addition to these forms verbal adjectives are derived with the endings -το and -τεο: as, λυτο-, *solubili-*; λυτεο-, *solvendo-*.

236. The original person-endings were, probably, as follows:—

		ACTIVE.			MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
		<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Singular,	1.	-μῖ	-ν (for μ)		-μαι	-μην	
	2.	-σῖ	-ς	-θῖ	-σαι	-σο	-σο
	3.	-τῖ	-ν (for τ)	-τω	-ται	-το	-σθω
Dual,	1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθον	-μεθον	
	2.	-τον	-τον	-τον	-σθον	-σθον	-σθον
	3.	-τον	-την	-των	-σθον	-σθην	-σθων
Plural,	1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθᾶ	-μεθᾶ	
	2.	-τε	-τε	-τε	-σθε	-σθε	-σθε
	3.	-νσι* (for -ντι)	-ν* (for -ντ)	-ντων	-νται	-ντο	-σθων

* Older forms were, -ᾱσῖ, -σᾶν (for (σ)αντι, σαντ). See § 337, and π.

237. The person-endings of the principal tenses of the active voice are best seen in the pres.-imperf. indicative of εσ-, *be* :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. εἰ-μῖ (for εσ-μῖ)	εσ-μεν	εσ-μεν (Ion. εἰ-μεν)
2. εσ-σῖ (Att. εἰ or εἰς)	εσ-τον	εσ-τε
3. εσ-τι(ν)	εσ-τον	εἰ-σῖ(ν)

238. The endings of the three persons in the singular are, properly, affixed pronouns, *I, thou, he*; and may be compared with the crude forms of the personal pronouns, -μῖ with με-, -σῖ with σε-, and -τι with the C. F. of the article το-.

239. The 1st person of the dual always coincides, in the active voice, with the 1st person plural.

240. According to the manner in which these suffixes are added to the tense-forms two principal conjugations may be distinguished :

The *first* conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect, and of the 2 aorist (active and middle), by means of a vowel called the *connecting vowel*, or *vowel of inflexion*: as, λυ-ο-μεν.

The connecting vowel is sometimes ε(η), sometimes ο(ω). In the indicative it is ο before μ or ν, ε before σ or τ; in the present tenses of the subjunctive it is ω before μ, η before σ or τ; in the past tenses of the subjunctive (optative) it is always ο, forming the diphthong οι with the vowel ι, which is characteristic of those tenses; in the infinitive it is always ε, and in the participle ο.

As the 1 pers. sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation ends in -ω, the verbs which belong to it are often called *verbs in Ω*.

241. The *second*, and much less frequent but older, conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect and 2 aorist without any connecting vowel: as, εσ-μεν, *we are*.

As the 1 person sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation retains the original ending -μῖ, the verbs belonging to it are often called *verbs in ΜΙ*.

The forms of the other tenses are common to both conjugations.

242. The characteristic of the subjunctive mood in the present

tenses consists in the lengthened connecting vowel: pres.-imperf. of the indic. λυομεν, *we are loosening*; of the subj. λυωμεν, *we are to loosen*.

243. The characteristic of the subjunctive in the past and future tenses consists in an ι inserted before the person-endings, which usually combines with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, οι, αι, or ει; past-imperfect of the indic. ελυομεν, *we were loosening*; of the subj. λυοιμεν, *we were to loosen*.

244. The present tenses of the subj. have the personal suffixes of the principal tenses.

245. The past and future tenses of the subj. (opt.) have the personal suffixes of the historical tenses, except that in the 1 pers. sing. -μι is used, and that in the 3 pers. sing. ν is always dropped, as it is frequently in the indic. (§ 272, etc.). The forms of these tenses are, however, sometimes found with η prefixed to the person-endings; the 1 pers. sing. then ends in ν. The suffixes thus become with the mood-vowel—

ι-ην, ι-ης, ι-η; ι-ητον, ι-ητον; ι-ημεν, ι-ητε, ι-ησαν or ι-εν.

These forms are, in Attic, preferred, *for the singular*, in the imperfect of contract verbs and of verbs in μι, in the 2 aor. of verbs ending in vowels, and in the future of liquid verbs; also in the rarely used past-perf. subj. The forms without η are, however, sometimes found in the singular, and those with η occur in the plural, at all events in the 1 and 2 persons.

246. The original ending of the infinitive mood was, in the active, -μεναι, or, with the connecting vowel, -ε-μεναι; and in the middle, -σθαι, or, with the connecting vowel, -ε-σθαι.

247. The original ending of the participle was, in the active, -ντ (ο-ντ), and in the middle, -μενο (ο-μενο).

Of the Augment.

248. All the historical tenses of the indicative mood take, in addition to the person-endings, a further sign of past time, called the *augment*. The augment is either *syllabic* or *temporal*.

249. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel ε prefixed to the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a consonant: as, λυ-, *loosen*, ελυον, *I was loosening*; ρυπ-, *beat*, ερυπην, *I was beaten*. An initial ρ is doubled after the augment:*

* See § 286, n.

ῥιπτ-(ῥιφ-), *throw*, ἐρρίπτον, *I was throwing*. In three verbs, βουλ-(m.),* *wish*; δύνα-(m.), *be able*; μελλ-, *be going to* —, the syllabic augment sometimes appears in the form η: ηβουλομένην, *I was desirous*; ηδύνάμην, *I was able*; ημελλον, *I was going to* —, as well as εβουλομένην, etc.

250. The temporal augment consists in a lengthening of the initial vowel of the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a vowel. Thus,

α	becomes η:	ἄγ-,	<i>lead</i> ,	ηγον,	<i>I was leading</i> .
ε	.....	η	ἐλα-,	<i>drive</i> ,	ηλᾶσᾶ, <i>I drove</i> .
ο	.....	ω	ορύχ-,	<i>dig</i> ,	ωρυξᾶ, <i>I dug</i> .
ἰ	.....	ῑ	ἵκ-(m.),	<i>come</i> ,	ἵκομένην, <i>I came</i> .
ῡ	.....	ΐ	ῡφᾶν-,	<i>weave</i> ,	ῡφαινον, <i>I was weaving</i> .
αι	.....	ῆ	αἰσθ-(m.),	<i>perceive</i> ,	ῆσθομένην, <i>I perceived</i> .
αυ	.....	ῆυ	αυδα-,	<i>speak</i> ,	ῆυδων, <i>I was speaking</i> .
οι	.....	φ	οικτερ-,	<i>pity</i> ,	φκτειρά, <i>I pitied</i> .

The long vowels η, ω, ῑ, ΐ, and, for the most part, the diphthongs ει, ευ, ου, do not take the augment.

251. The following verbs beginning with ε take ει instead of η in the augmented tenses: εα-, *suffer*; εθιδ-, *accustom*; ελικ-, *roll*; ελκ- or ελκυ-, *draw*; επ-(m.), *follow*; εργαδ-(m.), *labour*; ερπ- or ερπυδ-, *creep*; εστια-, *feast*; εχ-, *hold*; also (in the 2 aor., and the 1 aor. pass.), ε-, *let go, send*; and the aorist roots ελ-, *seize*, and εδ-, *seat*. The reason of this peculiarity appears to be that the roots in question originally began with a consonant, either F or σ, and therefore took the syllabic augment: when F or σ was dropped, ε of the augment combined with ε of the root to form ει.†

252. For the same reason the verbs ᾶδ-, *please*; ᾠγ-, *break*; ᾠλο-, *be captured*; ωθε-, *push*; ωνε-(m.), *buy*, take the syllabic augment in some or all of the augmented tenses: as, εᾶδον (for εφᾶδον, Hom. ευᾶδον), *I pleased*, etc. Similarly from ιδ-, *see* (ori-

* The symbol (m.) inserted after the crude form of a verb signifies that that verb is inflected only in the *middle* or reflective voice (deponents). Many of these verbs, however, have aorists of the passive form with the deponent meaning.

† Compare επ-, ερπ-, and εδ- with the Latin roots *sēc-* or *sequ-*, *serp-*, and *sēd-*; εργαδ- and the subst. εργο-, n. *work*, with the English *work*, and German *Werk*; and εχ- with its 2 aor. εσχ-ον (for ε-σεχ-ον), the bye-form ισχ-ω, and the future σχησ-ω.

ginally *fīd-*, Latin *vid-*), the 2 aor. is *ειδον* (i.e. *εἶδον* from *εφιδον*), *I saw*, not *ιδον*.

253. *Ἑορτᾶδ-*, *keep holiday*, takes the augment on the second syllable: *ἑορταζον*, *I was keeping holiday*. The compound verb *ἄν-οιγ-*, *open*; *ὄρα-*, *see*; and *ἀνδᾶν-* (*ᾶδ-*), *please*, take both the syllabic and temporal augment: *ἑωρων*, *I beheld*; *ἀνέφγον*, *I was opening*; *ἑνῶδανον* (Hom.), *I was pleasing*.

254. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment between the preposition and the root: as, *εισ-φερ-*, *bring in*, *εἰσεφερον*, *I was bringing in*; *προσ-ᾶγ-*, *lead up*, *προσηγον*, *I was leading up*. *Εκ* has the form *εξ* before the vowel *ε*: *εκ-βᾶλ-*, *throw out*, *ἐξεβᾶλον*, *I threw out*. *Σύν* and *εν*, if they have undergone any change before the initial consonant of the verbal root, resume their original form: *συλ-λεγ-*, *gather together*, *σύνελεξᾶ*, *I gathered together*; *εμ-βᾶλ-*, *throw in*, *ἐνεβᾶλον*, *I threw in*. The final vowel of prepositions ending in a vowel is elided before the augment: *ἄπο-φερ-*, *bear away*, *ἄπεφερον*, *I was bearing away*: but *περί*, *round* and *προ* *before*, never suffer elision: *περίεβᾶλον*, *προυβᾶλον*, for *προεβᾶλον*.

255. Verbs which are not compounded with prepositions, but derived from compound nouns, regularly take the augment at the beginning: as, *ἐναντιο-* (m.), *oppose oneself* (from *ἐναντιο-*, *opposite*), *ἠναντιουμην*, *I was opposing myself*; *παρρησιᾶδ-* (m.), *speak boldly* (from *παρρησια-*, *boldness of speech*), *ἐπαρρησιᾶσᾶμην*, *I spoke boldly*. Yet in the Attic dialect many follow the rule of compound verbs: as, *ἐκκλησιᾶδ-*, *hold an assembly* (from *ἐκκλησια-*, *assembly*), *ἐξεκλησιαζον*, *I was holding an assembly*; *ὑποπτει-*, *suspect* (from *ὑποπτο-*, *suspicious*), *ὑπωπτεισᾶ*, *I suspected*.

256. Some compound verbs had so entirely lost this character that they were treated as simples: as, *κάθειδ-*, *sleep*, *ἐκάθειδον*, *I was sleeping*; *κάθιδ-*, *make sit down*, *ἐκάθισᾶ*, *I seated*: but *κάθηυδον* is also found. Some of these verbs take a double augment: as, *ἄνεχ-* (m.), *uphold*; *ἄνορθο-*, *set upright*; past-imperf. 1 pers. *ἠνειχομην*, *ἠνωρθουν*, and a few others.

Other irregularities and exceptions to the general rules will be found in dictionaries.

Of the Crude Form of the Verb, and the Tense-Forms.

257. By the *crude form* form of a verb is meant that form from the union of which with the endings of persons, tenses, and

moods, in obedience to the laws of letter-change, all the various forms of that verb may be explained. Thus, from an inspection of the forms λυω, *I am loosening*; λῦσω, *I shall loosen*; λελῦκᾰ, *I have loosened*: τῖμαω, *I honour, value*; τῖμησομεν, *we shall honour*; τετῖμηκεν, *he has honoured*, it is seen that λυ- and τῖμα- are the crude forms of those verbs. Again, from the same crude forms, by the addition of certain other suffixes, nouns are derived: e. g. λῦσι-, *the act of loosening*; λῦτηρ-, *one who loosens*; λυτρο-, *ransom*: τῖμησι-, *valuation*; τῖμητα-, *one who values, censor*; τῖμημᾶτ-, *estimate*.

258. If the C.F. of a verb cannot be further analysed it is called a *root*, and the verb made from it a *root-verb*. But if the C.F. be itself the C.F. of a noun formed by some noun-suffix, or if it be formed by the addition of some verbal suffix, the verb is called a *derived verb*. Thus, τῖμα- is at the same time the C.F. of a feminine substantive signifying *honour*, derived from the root τι-, *pay* (*honour*), by addition of the fem. suffix -μα, and the C.F. of a derived verb signifying *render honour*.

259. By a *tense-form* is meant that form from which, by addition of the personal suffixes, the several persons of the tense are made: thus, τῖμησ- is the future tense-form of τῖμα-, whence are made τῖμησω, *I shall honour*, τῖμησεις, *you will honour*, etc.

260. *Imperfect Tense-Form*.—From the imperfect tense-form are conjugated the present and past imperfect tenses, active and middle.*

The imperfect tense-form is not always the same as the crude form of the verb: it is much more frequently the C.F. strengthened by some addition or modification. Thus, λειπω is *I am leaving*, and λειπ- is the imperfect T.F., but the C.F. of the verb is λῖπ-, as seen in the 2 aor. ἐλῖπον, *I left*. This strengthened form is sometimes called the *increased form*.

261. There are many different ways of making the increased form, and according to the relation existing between the crude form of the verb and the increased form of the imperfect tenses, verbs may be divided into several classes.

262. I. Verbs in which the C.F. is not increased. To this class belong most verbs whose C.F. ends in a vowel (sometimes called *pure verbs*), and many verbs ending in some consonant:

* That is, middle and passive, so far as these voices coincide, § 225.

as, λυ-, *loosen*; παυ-, *make to cease*; νικα-, *conquer*; φιλε-, *love*; δουλο-, *enslave*; τρεπ-, *turn*; ἄγ-, *lead*; μεν-, *remain*. In all these the imperfect tense-form coincides with the crude form.

263. II. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by strengthening the root-vowel.

a. When the final letter is a mute consonant: as, C. F. τᾱκ-, *melt*; λαῖβ-, *take*; φῦγ-, *flee*; πιῖθ-, *persuade*; τριῖβ-, *rub*: I. F. (increased forms) τηκ-, ληβ-,* φευγ-, πειθ-, τριῖβ-.

b. When the final letter is a liquid (ν or ρ): as, C. F. φθερ-, *destroy*; φᾱν-, *shew*; ᾱμῦν-, *drive off*: I. F. φθειρ-, φαιν-, ᾱμῦν-. But these words should perhaps be referred to the next class (see § 45, d.).

264. III. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding ε cons. (§ 45).

a. If the final consonant be any k-sound, it generally passes into σσ (later Attic ττ): thus, C. F. φῦλακ-, *watch*; τᾱγ-, *arrange*; ορῡχ-, *dig*: I. F. φῡλασσ-, τασσ-, ορνυσσ-. But many words ending in γ, including several signifying sound, have their increased form in ζ: as, C. F. κραῡγ-, *scream*; οιμωγ-, *cry* οιμοι; σφαῡγ-, *butcher*: I. F. κραζ-, οιμωζ-, σφαζ- (and σφαττ-).

b. If the final consonant be δ, it passes generally into ζ: thus, C. F. φραῡδ-, *tell*: I. F. φραζ-. Some verbs ending in τ have their increased-form ending in σσ (ττ): C. F. πλαῡτ-, *mould*; ερετ-, *row*; ᾱρμοτ-, *fit*: I. F. πλασσ-, ερεσσ-, ᾱρμοττ- (and ᾱρμοζ-).

c. A few words ending in a p-sound have increased forms ending in σσ or ζ: thus, from πεπ-, *cook*; νῖβ-, *wash*, the increased forms are πεσσ-, νιζ- (later νιπτ-).

d. Final λ passes into λλ: thus, C. F. βαῡλ-, *throw*; αγγελ-, *announce*: I. F. βαλλ-, αγγελλ-.

265. IV. Verbs in which the crude form is increased by some consonantal affix.

a. ᾱν or ν is added.

When ᾱν is added, if the root-syllable be short, either it is strengthened by prefixing to the final mute its cognate nasal (§ 26), or, less commonly, the added syllable is lengthened: thus, C. F. αισθ- (m.), *perceive*; τυῡχ-, *hit*; μαῡθ-, *learn*; λαῡβ-, *take*: I. F. αισθ-ᾱν-, τυγχ-ᾱν-, μανθ-ᾱν-, λαμβ-ᾱν-: C. F. ἴκ-, *come*; ᾱλιτ-, *sin*: I. F. ἴκ-ᾱν-, ᾱλιτ-ᾱν-.

* See below, IV, a.

When *ν* is added, the root-vowel is often lengthened: C. F. *τεμν*-, *cut*; *δᾶκν*-, *bite*; *βαν*-, *go*; *ελαν*-, *drive*: I. F. *τεμνν*-, *δακνν*-, *βαινν*-, *ελαννν*-. But in some of these verbs the *ν* may have claims to be regarded as originally part of the root.

b. *νε* is added: C. F. *ἵκν* (m.) *come*; I. F. *ἱκννε*-.
 c. *νυ* is added. Some verbs of this formation have roots ending in *σ*, which passes into *ν* before *νυ* (§ 48). Thus, C. F. *δεικν*-, *shew*; *ζευγν*-, *join*; *έσν*-, *clothe*: I. F. *δεικννυ*-, *ζευγννυ*-, *έννυ*-.
 d. *τ* is added to many roots ending in a p-sound: C. F. *τυπν*-, *strike*; *βλαβν*-, *thwart*; *βᾶφν*-, *dip*: I. F. *τυπντ*-, *βλαπντ*-, *βανπντ*-.
 e. *εθ* or *θ* is added: C. F. *φλεγν*-, *scorch*; *εδν*-, *eat*; *πλανν*-, *fill*: I. F. *φλεγνεθ*-, *εσθ* (for *εδθ*), *πληθ* (be full). The verbs of this class are chiefly poetical, and coexist with forms made from the simple root; e. g. *φλεγνω*-, *εδω*-, *πιμπλημῖ* (*I fill*). The 2 aor. is also found strengthened by addition of *εθ* or *ᾶθ*.

266. V. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding *ισκ* or *σκ*: C. F. *ᾶλν*-, *be captured*; *γηρανν*-, *grow old*; *ένρν*-, *find*; *πᾶθν*-, *suffer*; *χᾶνν*-, *yawn*, *gape*: I. F. *ᾶλισκν*-, *γηρασκν*-, *ένρискν*-, *πασχν* (for *παθस्कν*), *χασκν*-. Verbs of this class usually signify, in those tenses which contain the element *σκ*, the beginning or progress of an action, etc., and are hence called *inceptives*.

267. VI. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by reduplication, that is, by prefixing to the root a syllable consisting of its initial consonant and the vowel *ι*; the short vowel of the root is then often elided: C. F. *δονν*-, *give*; *γεννν*-, *become*; *πενν*-, *fall*: I. F. *διδονν*-, *γιγννν*-, *πιπενν* (for *γῖγεννν*, *πῖπενν*). This mode of formation is often combined with the preceding: thus, from *γνω*-, *be of opinion*; *δρανν*-, *run away*, the increased forms are *γιγννωσκν*-, *διδρανν*-.
 268. VII. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by the addition of *ε*:* C. F. *δοκν*-, *seem*; *κᾶλν*-, *call*; *ωθν*-, *push*: I. F. *δοκεν*-, *κᾶλεν*-, *ωθεν*-. On the other hand, in many words the short form is used in the imperfect tenses, while the longer form in *ε* appears in the other tenses: thus, *βουλν* (m.), *wish*, is the imperfect T. F.; while the future, perfect, and aorist are made from *βουλεν*-.
 * This *ε* is perhaps a modification of *ι* cons., and may be compared with *i* in such Latin verbs as *cāpi*-, *rāpi*-, *fāci*-, which also only appears in the imperfect (and future) tenses.

269. By the side of a few simple verbs the root-vowel of which is ϵ , collateral forms exist, made by adding ϵ or a to the C. F., and changing the root-vowel into \omicron in the former case, into ω in the latter: thus, $\phi\alpha\beta\epsilon-$ (m.) is found by the side of $\phi\epsilon\beta-$ (m.), *take to flight, fear*; $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon-$ (with a slight change of meaning), by the side of $\phi\epsilon\rho-$, *carry*; $\tau\rho\omega\pi a-$, by the side of $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi-$, *turn*. Sometimes a substantive seems to connect the earlier and later forms: thus, $\phi\epsilon\beta-$, *flee*; $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron-$, m. *flight, terror*; derived verb $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon-$, *put to flight, frighten*, and (mid.) *conceive terror, fear*.

270. VIII. Verbs ending in f or σ properly fall under classes I. and II.; but as they have certain peculiarities in common, it is convenient to class them by themselves.

f is dropped in the increased form; a before f becomes ai (in later Attic \bar{a}), ϵ generally remains unchanged; in those tenses in which a consonant follows the C. F., af and ϵf for the most part become av and ϵv . Roots in ϵf often retain traces of a primitive root in v . Thus from $\kappa af-$, *burn*; $\chi\epsilon f-$ (originally $\chi v-$), *pour*, the imperfect T. F. are $\kappa ai-$ (Att. $\kappa\bar{a}-$), $\chi\epsilon-$ (poet. $\chi\epsilon i-$).

Σ is dropped in the imperfect T. F., sometimes with, more frequently without, compensation: in the other tenses it is dropped before σ ,* but generally reappears before μ , τ , or θ . It is not always easy to determine with certainty what was the final consonant of verbs ranged under this class; many exhibit traces of a lost dental mute, which of course appears as σ before μ , τ , or θ . Thus from $\kappa\lambda\check{\alpha}\sigma-$ ($\kappa\lambda\check{\alpha}\delta-$?), *break*; $\sigma\pi\check{\alpha}\sigma-$ ($\sigma\pi\check{\alpha}\delta-$?), *draw*; $\nu\alpha\sigma-$, *dwelt*; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma-$, *complete* (compare the subst. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma-$, n. *end*); $\kappa\lambda\epsilon i\delta-$, *shut* ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon i\delta-$, f. *key*), the imperfect tense-forms are $\kappa\lambda a-$, $\sigma\pi a-$, $\nu ai-$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-$ (poet. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon i-$), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon i-$.

271. The imperfect tenses, present and past, are made from the imperfect tense-form (increased form), by the addition of the person-endings, with the connecting vowels proper to the several moods and persons (§§ 236, 240).

272. In the First Conjugation (verbs in Ω) the personal suffixes of the singular are much disguised, coalescing with the connecting vowel. It is to be observed that,

(1.) In the 1 p. sing. pres.-imperf. indic. act., $-\mu\check{i}$ is dropped, and \omicron lengthened into ω : $\lambda\nu\omega$ for $\lambda\nu\omicron\mu\check{i}$.

In the 2 and 3 pp. sing. $-\epsilon\sigma\check{i}$ and $-\epsilon\tau\check{i}$ become $-\epsilon i\varsigma$ and $-\epsilon i$. In the present subj. the ι becomes subscript, $-\eta\varsigma$ and $-\eta$.

* But see § 40, n.

In the 3 p. plur. -ονσῖ (for -οντῖ) becomes -ουσῖ: λουσῖ for λοντῖ. The original form in οντῖ was retained in Doric. With λοντῖ compare the Latin *solvunt*.

(2.) In the 2 p. sing. of the pres. indic. mid. -ῆ or -ει results from -ε(σ)αι: λυῆ or λυει for λυεσαι (§ 48): εἰ is the pure Attic form, and the only existing form in the three words οἶει, *thou thinkest*; βουλει, *thou wishest*; and οψεἰ, *thou wilt see*. In like manner σ is dropped in the subj., λυῆ (never λυει) for λυησαι.

(3.) In the 3 p. sing. past-imperf. indic. act. the suffix ν (for τ, § 55) was only retained before vowels and the longer pauses (§ 56).

(4.) In the 2 p. sing. of the past-imperf. indic., and of the imperf. imperat., in the middle voice, -ου arises from ε(σ)ο: ελυου for ελυεσο, λυου for λυεσο. In the 2 p. sing. past subj. mid. -οιο arises from -οισο.

(5.) In the 2 p. sing. imperf. imperat. act. the ending -θῖ is dropped: λυ-ε, *loosen!* for λυ-ε-θῖ.

(6.) In the infin. act. -αι of the ending -ε-μεναι was thrown away; μ was then dropped, and ε-εν contracted to ειν: λυ-ειν for λυ-ε-μεν, from λυ-ε-μεναι.*

(7.) The C. F. of the participle in the active ends in -οντ (m. and n.; -ουσα, f.); in the middle and passive in -ομενο (f. -ομενα). For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

273. Verbs whose crude forms end in α, ε, or ο, regularly contract those vowels with the connecting vowels of the endings according to the rules laid down in § 33.† Hence they are called *Contract Verbs*. Verbs ending in the weak vowels ι or υ do not suffer contraction (§ 32).

274. The past-imperfect indic., active and middle, will of course have the augment prefixed.

* Such forms as λυεμεν and λυεμεναι are found, however, in the older poets.

† The four verbs ζα-, *live*; πεινα-, *be hungry*; διψα-, *be thirsty*; χρᾶ- (m.), *use*; and a few others, contract into η (γ) instead of ᾱ (α): thus we find in the infin. ζην, πεινην, διψην, χρῆσθαι, for ζᾱν, πεινᾱν, etc.; and in the indic. ζῇς, ζῇ, ζῆτε, etc., for ζας, etc. Similarly ῥίγω-, *freeze*, contracts into ω and φ, as well as into ου and οι: infin. ῥίγων and ῥίγουν; subj. ῥίγω and ῥίγοι, etc. Monosyllable roots ending in ε- only take those contractions which issue in εἰ: thus, from πλε-, *sail*, is found πλεω, *I sail*, not πλω; but the 2 p. is regularly πλεῖς for πλεεῖς.

275. *Future Tense-Form.*—From the future tense-form is deduced the future tense, active and middle. It is regularly made by the addition of $-(\epsilon)\sigma$ to the crude form of the verb; the ϵ is usually dropped: as, $\lambda\nu$ -, *loosen*; $\lambda\bar{u}\sigma$ -, *shall loosen*. The future is thus formed in all words ending in vowels or mute consonants. The gutturals combine with σ to make ξ ; the labials to make ψ ; the dentals and σ are rejected before it (§§ 39, 40): as, $\alpha\gamma$ -, *lead*; $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, *write*; $\alpha\delta$ -, *sing*; $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, *pour*; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *complete*: future T. F. $\alpha\xi$ -, $\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ -, $\alpha\sigma$ -, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - (§ 41), $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -.

276. The σ of the future is generally added to the crude form of the verb: thus, $\tau\bar{u}\pi$ -, *beat*; $\phi\bar{u}\lambda\alpha\kappa$ -, *watch*; $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, *tell*, the increased forms of which are $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ -, $\phi\bar{u}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma$ -, $\phi\rho\alpha\zeta$ -, have in the future $\tau\nu\psi$ -, $\phi\bar{u}\lambda\alpha\xi$ -, $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma$ -. But in those verbs (Class II.) which end in mutes, and make their increased forms by lengthening the radical vowel, and in some others, the future is made from the increased form: thus, $\lambda\bar{i}\pi$ -, *leave*, I. F. $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ -, future T. F. $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi$ -, not $\lambda\iota\psi$ -; $\lambda\alpha\beta$ -, *take*, I. F. $\lambda\eta\beta$ - and $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\nu$ -, future T. F. $\lambda\eta\psi$ - (Ion. $\lambda\alpha\mu\psi$ -).

277. Verbs ending in a vowel have the vowel lengthened before σ of the future; a becomes \bar{a} if ϵ , ι , or ρ precede, otherwise η : thus C. F. $\delta\rho\alpha$ -, *do*; $\epsilon\alpha$ -, *allow*; $\tau\bar{i}\mu\alpha$ -, *honour*; $\pi\omega\epsilon$ -, *make*; $\delta\omega\lambda\omega$ -, *enslave*; $\lambda\nu$ -, *loosen*: future T. F. $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma$ -, $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\sigma$ -, $\tau\bar{i}\mu\eta\sigma$ -, $\pi\omega\iota\eta\sigma$ -, $\delta\omega\lambda\omega\sigma$ -, $\lambda\bar{u}\sigma$ -. There are some exceptions to this rule; but of these the greater number are apparent only, a final consonant (σ or δ) having been lost between the vowel of the root and the future σ : thus, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon(\sigma)$ -, *complete*, future $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ - (§ 279).

278. Verbs ending in λ , μ , ν , ρ , originally retained the old form of the future, $\epsilon\sigma$: as, $\beta\bar{\alpha}\lambda$ -, *throw*, future T. F. $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, not $\beta\alpha\lambda\sigma$ -; σ was then omitted (§ 48), and, in Attic, contraction ensued of ϵ with the vowels of the person-endings: $\bar{\alpha}\mu\bar{\nu}$ -, *ward off*; $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$ -, *announce*; $\nu\epsilon\mu$ -, *distribute*; $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$ -, *destroy*: future T. F. $\bar{\alpha}\mu\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ -, $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -, $\nu\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ -, for $\bar{\alpha}\mu\bar{\nu}\epsilon\sigma$ -, etc. Three verbs, $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ -, *drive to land*; $\kappa\bar{\upsilon}\rho$ -, *meet*; $\omicron\rho$ -, *rouse*, form the future in σ without ϵ — $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\sigma$ -, $\kappa\upsilon\rho\sigma$ -, $\omicron\rho\sigma$ -.

279. *Attic Future.*—Many verbs ending in $\alpha\delta$ and $\iota\delta$, whose futures end in $\alpha\sigma$ and $\iota\sigma$, and others which exhibit in the future σ preceded by a short vowel, frequently throw out σ (§ 48); contraction then ensues of $\bar{\alpha}$ or ϵ with the person-endings,

according to the usual rules: thus, ελᾶ-, *drive*; τελε(σ)-, *complete*: future T. F. ελᾶσ-, τελεσ-; 1 p. pl. ελᾶσομεν (ελαομεν), ελωμεν, τελεσομεν (τελεομεν), τελουμεν. Between ι and the person-endings the original ε was retained, and then contracted: κομῖδ-, *convey*, fut. 1 p. pl. κομῖσομεν, or κομιουμεν (not κομιομεν). This form is called the *Attic future*.

Other irregularities, affecting individual verbs, will be noticed in the tables, or found in dictionaries.

280. The person-endings of the future tense are, in the indicative, the same as those of the present-imperfect; in the subjunctive (opt.), as those of the past-imperfect. There is no future of the imperative. In the infinitive and participle the endings are those of the imperfect.

281. In the active and middle there exist no special forms for the future-indefinite, the simple future in σ being indefinite in verbs of an *active*, imperfect only in verbs of a *static* signification (§ 231). Thus, λῦσω, *I shall loosen*, is indefinite; σιγήσω, *I shall be silent*, is imperfect: ἀρξω is either indefinite, *I shall obtain the command*, or imperfect, *I shall exercise rule*. But the passive voice possesses a distinct future-indefinite (§ 331), and the simple future in σ is used only as a future-imperfect: this future is, consequently, much more frequently found with the middle, than with the passive signification; and hence it is usually called the *future middle*. It is, however, no less a tense of the passive voice, than the corresponding forms of the present and past imperfect, and is always employed when its peculiar shade of meaning is required.*

282. The future middle is often found with an active signification, especially in verbs expressing some act of the body ending in oneself, so that a reflective form is reasonable: as, ἄκου-, *hear*; ἀδ-, *sing*; βᾶδῖδ-, *walk*: futures, ἄκουσομαι, *I shall hear*; ἀσομαι, *I shall sing*; βᾶδιουμαι, *I shall walk*.

283. For the future perfect, see §§ 308, 309.

284. *Perfect Tenses*.—From the perfect tense-form are made the present and past perfect tenses of the active middle and passive, and the future perfect (sometimes called the third future), which is for the most part confined to the middle and passive.

* As in Soph. Phil. 48, καὶ φυλαζεται στιβος, which Schneidewin interprets by ἐν φυλακῇ ἐσται.

285. The leading characteristic of the perfect tenses is the reduplication, which consists in prefixing to the root its initial consonant followed by the vowel *ε*. In verbs compounded with prepositions the reduplication is inserted between the preposition and the root: as, *λυ-*, *loosen*, perfect T. F. *λελυ-*; but *εκλυ-*, perfect T. F. *εκλελυ-*.

The reduplication is retained through all the moods, and in the participles.

286. In forming the reduplication the following rules are to be observed:—

a. If the C. F. of the verb begin with an aspirated consonant, the corresponding *tenuis* is substituted in the reduplication (§ 44): as, *χωρε-*, *give place*; *θυ-*, *sacrifice*; *φραδ-*, *tell*: perfect T. F. *κεχωρη-*, *τεθυ-*, *πεφραδ-*.

b. If the C. F. of the verb begin with two consonants (not a mute and liquid), or with a double consonant, or with *ρ*, the syllabic augment (*ε*) is prefixed instead of the reduplication (*ρ* being at the same time doubled*): *ρᾶγ-*, *break*; *στελ-*, *send*; *ζητε-*, *seek*; perfect T. F. *ερρώγ-*, *εσταλ-*, *εζητη-*. But *κτα-* (m.), *acquire*; *μνα-* (m.), *remember*; and *στα-*, *stand*, make *κεκτη-*, *μεμνη-*, *έστη-* for (*σεστη-*).

c. If the C. F. of the verb begin with a mute followed by a liquid, the mute only appears in the reduplication: as, *γραφ-*, *write*; *πλάγ-*, *strike*; *πνεφ-*, *breathe*: perfect T. F. *γεγραφ-*, *πεπληγ-*, *πεπνευ-*. But verbs beginning with *γν* take the augment only; verbs beginning with *βλ*, *γλ*, have both formations (§ 60, *b.*).

287. Words beginning with a vowel have the initial vowel lengthened, as in the case of the temporal augment: as, *ορθο-*, *straighten*, perfect T. F. *ωρθω-*.

288. Some verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, take, however, instead of this augmented vowel, what is termed the Attic reduplication, which consists in a repetition of the first syllable of the root, the original initial vowel being lengthened: as,

* The ground of this peculiarity appears to be that initial *ρ* had been, in the old language, almost always preceded by *φ*; hence the perfects of verbs beginning with *ρ* were only entitled to the augment, and when *φ* was removed *ρ* was doubled. Compare *ρᾶγ-*, with Latin *frāg-*; *ρίψ-*, *throw*; *ρίζο-*, *make to strike root*; *ρέγ-*, *work*, with the German *werfen*, *Wurzel*, *Werk*: *φρηξι-*, for *ρηξι-*, *breaking*, is cited by a grammarian from Alcæus. (Ahrens.)

ἄκου- (ἄκοϝ-), *hear*; ἐλϋθ-, *come*; ορϋχ-, *dig*: perfect T. F. ἄκηκο-, ἐληλϋθ-, ορωρϋχ-.

289. The verbs ἄλο-, *be taken*; ἄγ-, *break*; ἰκ-, *seem*; ἐθ- (or ἠθ-), *be accustomed*; ἄν-οιγ-, *open*, which originally began with *F*, have in their perfect, ἐἶλω-, εἶγ-, εοικ-, εἰωθ- (and εωθ-), ἄν-εφγ- (from *FεFἶλω*-, etc.).

Other irregularities will be noticed in the *Tables of Principal Parts*.

290. *Perfect Active Tense-Form*.—In the older stage of the language a perfect active was seldom formed from any other than root-verbs. If the root ended in a vowel, *κ* was inserted between that vowel and the person-endings. In Attic Greek, however, the formation of a perfect active was extended to all classes of verbs, and the insertion of *κ* became a leading feature of the tense, the older and simpler form of the tense being retained only in root-verbs. Thus of the perfect active two forms are to be distinguished, the older, or (so called) 2nd perfect, and the more recent, or 1st perfect. The 2 perf., again, is sometimes called the *strong*, and the 1 perf. the *weak* form of the tense.

291. *Older, or Second, Perfect*.—The 2 perf. is much the less frequent form of the tense. It is formed immediately from the C. F. of the verb, but the following vowel-changes must be attended to: *ᾱ* is lengthened into *ā* after *ρ*, otherwise into *η*; as, κρᾱγ-, *cry out*; πλᾱγ-, *strike*; perfect T. F. κεκρᾱγ-, πεπληγ-; but ῥᾱγ-, *break*, has ερῥωγ-: *ε* becomes *ο*; as, γεν-, *become*, perf. T. F. γεγον-. Verbs of class II. *a*. generally use the increased form in the perfect, as in the future, *ει* becoming *οι*; as, λιπ- (λειπ-), *leave*; φϋγ- (φευγ-), *flee*: perf. T. F. λελοιπ-, πεφευγ-.

292. *First Perfect*.—The 1 perf. tense-form is made by adding *κ* to the reduplicated root: as, λυ-, *loosen*, perf. T. F. λελϋκ-. The final vowel of pure verbs is regularly lengthened before *κ*, as before *σ* of the future.

293. In words ending in any of the guttural or labial mutes *κ* is not added, but the final mute is aspirated instead: as, βλᾱβ-, *thwart, hurt*; κοπ-, *cut*; ἄγ-, *lead*; φϋλᾱκ-, *watch*: 1 perf. T. F. βεβλᾱφ-, κεκοφ-, ηχ-, πεφϋλᾱχ-: *φ* and *χ*, of course, undergo no change,—γρᾱφ-, *write*, 1 perf. T. F. γεγρᾱφ-. Three verbs, πεμπ-, *send*; τρεπ-, *turn*; κλεπ-, *steal*, change *ε* into *ο* in the 1 perf., πεπομφ-, τετροφ- (also τετρᾱφ-), κεκλοφ-.

294. The dental mutes go out before *κ*: as, φρᾱδ-, *tell*; πιθ- (πειθ-) *persuade*: 1 perf. T. F. πεφρᾱκ-, πεπεικ-.

295. Monosyllabic words ending in λ, ν, or ρ, and having ε as their radical vowel, change this ε into α in the 1 perf. : as, στελ-, *send*; φθερ-, *destroy*: 1 perf. T. F. εσταλκ-, εφθαρκ-: final ν is often thrown out: * τεν-, *stretch*; κρίν-, *judge*: perf. T. F. τετᾱκ-, κεκρίκ-. The perfects of βᾱλ-, *throw*; κᾱμ-, *toil*; τεμ-, *cut*; θᾱν-, *die*, suffer transposition of the vowel, which is then lengthened, βεβληκ-, κεκμηκ-, τετμηκ-, τεθνηκ- (*metathesis*).†

296. From some verbs both forms of the perfect are made. The 1 perf. is then usually transitive, the 2 perf. intransitive: the 2 perf. of some verbs is intransitive even when no 1 perf. is found.

297. The person-endings of the present perfect of the indic. active are attached by means of a connecting vowel α: the 1 p. sing. takes no suffix, the final ῖ is dropped in the 2 and 3 pp. sing., and in the 3 p. ᾱ becomes ε, ν (for τ) being retained before vowels and the longer stops: in the 3 p. plur. -αντι becomes -ᾱσι.

298. The person-endings of the past-perfect indic. active are those of the historical tenses, but these are attached to the tense-form by means of the diphthong ει.‡ In the 3 p. plur. the ending is -σᾱν, and the connecting vowel ε, not ει. In the older Attic the forms of the singular end in -η, -ης, -ει(ν), contracted from the earlier Ionic -εᾱ, -εᾱς, -εε(ν); and ε seems to have been used rather than ει in the 1 and 2 pp. plur.

299. In the past-perf. indic. the augment is prefixed to the

* Final ν of these roots disappears also in other forms, and should rather be regarded as foreign to the root.

† It has also been proposed to explain these forms as derived, by syncope, from βεβᾱληκ-, etc. (§ 46, n.).

‡ Such is the usual explanation of the syllables ᾱ and ει in the perfect tenses of the active. It has been argued, however, with much probability that these vowels are rather integral elements of the tenses in question, corresponding to that element which in the Latin stands between the sibilated (or other) perfect tense-form and the person-endings, and perhaps representing the verb *be*. Thus, ἐστηκ-η or ἐστηκ-εα (i. e. ἐστηκ-εσ-α?), *I had stationed myself*, will answer to *stet-ḗra-m*, ἐστηκ-ης or ἐστηκ-εα-ς to *stet-ḗra-s*, ἐστηκ-εσα-ν to *stet-ḗra-nt*, etc. The 1 person suffix, which is wanting to the form in -η, is seen in the common ἐστηκειν. This view will be found consistent with that presented in § 337, n.; ἰσᾱ-σᾱν, *they were placing*, ἐστηκ-εσᾱ-ν, *they were from placing* (themselves). Key, *Lat. Gr.* § 475, n.

reduplicated root ; it is, however, very frequently omitted in Attic Greek.

300. In the subjunctive the perfect (present and past) has the same endings as the imperfect. In the past-perfect the endings -οιην, -οιης, -οιη, are preferred for the singular, as in contract verbs.

301 The imperative of the perf. act. is only found in a few isolated forms, almost exclusively of verbs whose perf. is used as a new present ; the old ending of the 2 sing. in *θι* is preferred : as, *ἑστᾶθι*, *stand!* *τεθνᾶθι*, *die!* *τεθνᾶτω*, *let him die* ; *κεκραχθι*, *shout!* *γεγωνε*, *speak!*

302. The ending of the infinitive is -*εναι* (for -*μεναι**) ; the C. F. of the participle ends in -*οτ* (m. and n. ; -*υια*, f.). For the declension see § 153.

303. *Perfect Middle and Passive.*—The present and past perfect tenses of the mid. and pass. are formed by adding to the reduplicated T. F. the same person-endings as in the imperfect tenses ; but without any connecting vowel : thus, *λυ-*, *loosen*, perfect T. F. *λελυ-*, 1 p. perf. indic. mid. *λελύμαι*, 2 p. *λελύσαι*, etc. : past perf. indic. *ελελύμην*, etc. : infin. *λελυσθαι*, partic. *λελύμενο-*.

304. The perfect tenses of the subjunctive are formed by means of the perf. partic. passive and the corresponding mood of *εσ-*, *be*.†

305. The same rules apply on the lengthening of the final vowel of contract verbs as in the 1 perf. active. In like manner *ε* of monosyllabic roots ending in *λ*, *ν*, *ρ*, passes into *α* : *τρεφ-* (*θρεφ-*), *nourish* ; *τρεπ-*, *turn* ; and *στρεφ-*, *twist*, also change *ε* into *α* in the perf. passive : as, *τεθραμμαι*, *I have been nourished*, *τετραμμαι*, *εστραμμαι*.

306. As the person-endings begin with consonants, in annexing these to roots ending in a consonant various changes become necessary :—

a. Before *μ* (§ 38),

	C. F.	1 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes <i>γ</i> :	<i>πλεκ-</i> , <i>plait</i> ,	<i>πεπλεγμαι</i> .
dental	<i>σ</i> : <i>πιθ-</i> (<i>πειθ-</i>), <i>persuade</i> ,	<i>πεπεισμαι</i> .
labial	<i>μ</i> : <i>γραφ-</i> , <i>write</i> ,	<i>γεγραμμαι</i> .

* The fuller suffix is seen in the Epic forms *ἑστᾶμεναι* and *ἑστᾶμεν*. *ιδμεναι* and *ιδμεν*.

† From *κτα-* (m.), *acquire*, and a very few other verbs, are formed *κεκτωμαι*, *κεκτημην* (also -*ωμην*), etc.

Roots ending in γγ, γχ, μπ, lose γ and μ before those endings which begin with μ: as, σφιγγ-, *squeeze*; καμπ-, *bend*; 1 p. perf. pas. εσφιγμαι, not εσφιγγμαι; κεκαμμαι, not κεκαμμμαι. N before μ generally becomes σ, sometimes μ. Those verbs which drop final ν in the perfect active (§ 295), drop it in the passive also.

b. Before σ (§§ 39, 40),

	C. F.	2 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-, <i>array</i> ,	τεταξαι (κσ).
dental is dropped:	πίθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial becomes π:	γρᾶφ-,	γεγραψαι (πσ).

c. Before τ (§§ 36, 37),

	C. F.	3 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-,	τετακται.
dental	σ: πίθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial	π: γρᾶφ-,	γεγραπται.

d. σ of σθ is dropped when a consonant immediately precedes, the preceding consonant being subjected to the usual laws (§ 48): as, τεταχθε, βεβλαφθαι, for τεταγσθε, βεβλαβσθαι.

e. The endings of the 3 p. plur., -νται and -ντο, cannot be pronounced after roots ending in a consonant. Sometimes the Ionic endings, -ᾶται, -ᾶτο, are substituted, before which γ, κ, β, π, are aspirated: as, C. F. τᾶγ-, τετᾶχᾶται, *they have been arrayed*. More frequently a circumlocution is employed of the perf. part. with the 3 p. plur. of the pres. and past tenses of εσ-, *be*: as, πεπεισμενοι (or -μεναι) εισι, *they have been persuaded*; π. ησᾶν, *they had been persuaded*.

307. In many verbs ending with a vowel, σ appears to be inserted before μ and τ in the perfect passive: as, C. F. τελε-, *complete*; σπα-, *draw*; ἄκου-, *hear*: perf. pass. τετελεσμαι, εσπασται, ηκουσμεθᾶ. In most of these cases, especially when the preceding vowel is short, it will be found that the σ is rather part of the root, and has disappeared from it in other forms of the verb, or represents some other consonant which has so disappeared (§ 270).

308. *Future Perfect (3rd Future), Mid. and Pass.*—This tense adds σ to the perfect T. F., and takes the person-endings of the principal tenses (-ομαι, etc.): as, C. F. λυ-, *loosen*; πρᾶγ-, *do*: 1 p. fut. perf. λελῦσομαι, πεπραξομαι. This tense is not formed from verbs whose C. F. ends in a liquid.

309. Two instances only occur of a future-perfect in the active, and these are from verbs whose perfects have acquired the force of a new present : ἐστηξ-, *shall stand* ; τεθνηξ-, *shall be dead*. In other cases, when a fut.-perf. is required in the active, it is formed by means of the perf. part. and the future of εσ-, *be* : λελϋκως (-κυῖα) εσομαι, *I shall have loosened*.

310. *Aorist (or Indefinite) Tenses*.—The indicative mood possesses no special form for the present-indefinite, *I strike* : in the few instances in which this tense is required the past-indefinite is generally employed. Hence by the term *aorist* the *past-indefinite* is usually meant, unless the contrary is specified : yet the subjunctive contains distinct forms for the present and past indef. ; the aorist imperative is, of course, present ; and the infinitive of the aorist, as of the other tenses, is either present or past : the aorist participle, like the aorist indicative, is almost exclusively a past-indefinite. The passive voice has a future-indefinite throughout.

310.* Of the Aorist Tense, as of the Perfect, there are two distinct forms : the older form, commonly called the *Second Aorist* ; and the more recent, commonly called the *First Aorist* : the 2 aor. is sometimes termed the *strong* form of the tense, and the 1 aor. the *weak* form. These tenses are identical in meaning, and are seldom both formed from the same verb, or (if formed from the same verb) both in use at the same period. See, however, § 323.

311. The middle aorists have not, like the imperfect tenses of the middle, the signification of the passive as well : thus, ἐνψᾶμην (1 aor. mid.) is only *I struck myself*, not *I was struck*. The passive voice possesses a distinct form for the aorist, as it does for the future-indefinite.

312. The aorists, first and second, take the augment in the indicative.

313. *Older, or Second Aorist Tense-Form*.—From the 2 aor. tense-form is deduced the 2 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is the pure crude form of the verb.

314. In many verbs having ε for their radical vowel, this ε passes into α in the 2 aor. : as, ῥεπ-, *turn*, 2 aor. T. F. ῥᾶπ-, or, with the augment, ἐρᾶπ-. The 2 aor. of ἄγ-, *lead*, ἄγᾶγ-, and a few other 2 aorists which are only used in poetry, are formed by reduplication.

315. The inflexion of the 2 aor., active and middle, is the same as that of the imperfect in all the moods.

316. The 2 aor. is for the most part only found in verbs which have an increased form different from the pure crude form. Hence it is (with a few exceptions, § 332) not found in vowel-verbs.

317. *First Aorist Tense-Form*.—From the 1 aor. tense-form is deduced the 1 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is made by the addition of the syllable $\sigma\alpha$ to the crude form of the verb: C.F. $\lambda\upsilon$ -, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon(\sigma)$ -, 1 aor. T.F. $\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\psi\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ -. The remarks in § 275, etc., on the modification of consonants and vowels before σ of the future, apply equally to this tense.

318. Words ending in λ , μ , ν , or ρ , which form the future without σ , also reject σ in the 1 aor. The radical vowel is lengthened in compensation: α becomes $\bar{\alpha}$ after ϵ , ι , or ρ , otherwise η ; ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$; \imath and υ become $\bar{\imath}$ and $\bar{\upsilon}$. Observe, however, that $\tau\alpha\rho$ -, *raise*, and $\tau\alpha\lambda$ -(m.), *leap*, though presenting η in the 1 aor. indic. by virtue of the augment, have $\bar{\alpha}$, not η , in the other moods. A few other verbs have $\bar{\alpha}$ for η even in Attic, as $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\nu$ -, *gain*; $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\alpha\nu$ -, *make hollow*; $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\nu$ -, *whiten*; $\omicron\rho\gamma\alpha\nu$ -, *make angry*: 1 aor. T. F. (with the augment) $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ -, $\omicron\rho\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ -. Some verbs, as $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\nu$ -, *shew*; $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho$ -, *cleanse*; $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\nu$ -, *bore*; and $\mu\iota\alpha\nu$ -, *pollute*, vary between $\bar{\alpha}$ and η , $\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\eta\nu\alpha$ - and $\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ -, etc. The three verbs $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ -, $\kappa\upsilon\rho$ -, $\omicron\rho$ - (§ 278), and $\kappa\epsilon\nu\tau$ -, *goad*, make the 1 aor. regularly in $\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\lambda\sigma\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\rho\sigma\alpha$ -, $\omicron\rho\sigma\alpha$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha$ -. $\mu\alpha\chi$ -(m.), *fight*, and a few other words insert ϵ before σ , $\epsilon\mu\alpha\chi\epsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\nu$, *I fought*, etc.

319. In affixing the person-endings, observe that

In the 1 p. sing. indic. act. ν is not added: in the 3 p. α passes into ϵ , and ν is retained before vowels and the longer pauses, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\epsilon\nu$ or $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\epsilon$.

In the 2 p. sing. indic. mid. $\alpha(\sigma)\omicron$ becomes ω .

In the present tense of the subj. act. and mid. α of the tense-form is absorbed in ω and η of the endings; and in the past tense it combines with the mood-vowel ι to form $\alpha\iota$.

In the 2 and 3 p. sing. and the 3 p. plural of the past subj. act. the forms of the Æolic aorist, $-\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota\epsilon(\nu)$, $-\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu$, are preferred even in Attic.

The 2 p. sing. imperat. act. has a suffix ν , and α passes into \omicron : in the 2 p. sing. imperat. mid. ι is added for the person-ending.

320. In the infin. act. the mood-ending, the syllable *μεν* being dropped, coalesces with *a* of the tense-form into the diphthong *αι*. The infin. mid. ends, without change, in *-ασθαι*.

The C.F. of the particip. in the active ends in *-αντ* (m. and n.; *-ᾱσα*, f.); in the middle in *-ᾶμενο* (m. and n.; *-ᾶμενα*, f.) For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

321. Three forms of the 1 aor. will be found to coincide exactly, the 3 p. sing. past subj. act., the infin. act., and the 2 p. sing. imper. mid. In accented Greek these forms are often distinguishable by a difference of accent.*

322. The 1 aor. is the form of the aorist tense for all verbs which cannot, (and for many which can), form the 2 aor. Hence it is found in all contract verbs, in most verbs ending in a liquid, and in all derived verbs.

323. From some verbs both forms of the aorist are made, the 1 aor. having a transitive, the 2 aor. an intransitive signification (§ 333).

324. *Aorists Passive*.—The aorist of the passive is made from a different tense-form from that employed in the active and middle. There are two forms of the tense, as in the other voices.

325. *Older, or Second Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 2 aor. is made by adding *ε* to the pure C.F. of the verb. As in the 2 aor. active, *ε* in monosyllabic roots is sometimes changed into *ᾶ*: C.F. *τυπ-*, *strike*; *τρεφ-*, *nourish*: 2 aor. T.F. *τύπε-*, *τράφε-*; whence *ετύπην*, *I was struck*; *ετράφην*, *I was nourished*.

326. *First Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 1 aor. is made by adding *θε* to the pure C.F. of the verb. On the necessary changes of final consonants before *θ*, see §§ 36, 37. The final vowels of vowel-verbs are, with few exceptions, lengthened, as

* The 3 p. sing. of the aor. past subj. act. always has the acute accent on the penult., the inf. act. is always accented on the penult., with the circumflex if the vowel be long, the imper. mid. is accented (with the acute) on the antepenult. in a word of more than two syllables, but in a disyllable it will be identical with the inf. act.: thus, from the roots *βουλευ-*, *advise*; *τυπ-*, *strike*; *πράγ-*, *do*; *καλ-*, *call*, we shall have

<i>Past subj. act.</i>	<i>Inf. act.</i>	<i>Imper. mid.</i>
<i>βουλεύσαι</i> (or <i>βουλεύσειε(ν)</i> , etc.)	<i>βουλεῦσαι</i>	<i>βούλευσαι</i>
<i>τύψαι</i>	<i>τύψαι</i>	<i>τύψαι</i>
<i>πράξαι</i>	<i>πράξαι</i>	<i>πράξαι</i>
<i>καλέσαι</i>	<i>καλέσαι</i>	<i>κάλεσαι</i>

before other consonant-suffixes : C. F. *πρᾶγ*, *do* ; *τίμα*, *honour* : 1 aor. T. F. *πραχθε*-, *τιμηθε*- ; whence *επραχθη*, *it was done* ; *ετιμηθη*, *he was honoured*. As in the perfect passive, *σ* is sometimes inserted before *θ* in this tense, most frequently after short vowels, more rarely after long vowels or diphthongs. See, however, § 307.

327. The 2 aor. pass. is of much less frequent occurrence than the 1 aor. ; it is not found in derivative verbs, or in vowel-verbs, nor, with very few exceptions, is it found in verbs which have a 2 aor. in the active voice.

328. The person-endings of both passive aorists are the same as those of the 2 aor. active, except that in the 3 p. plur. indic. *-σαν* is used : they are added to the tense-form without any connecting vowel, *ε* of the T. F. being lengthened into *η* before those endings which begin with a single consonant : in the 3 p. sing. indic. *ε* becomes *η*, and *ν* is never added. In the indic. the augment is, of course, prefixed. In the 2 p. sing. imperative the old ending, *-θι*, is retained, and in the 1 aor. *-θηθι* becomes *-θητι* (§ 44).

329. In the present tenses of the subj., *ε* of the T. F. is contracted with the long vowels of the suffixes. In the past tenses this *ε* forms a diphthong with the mood-vowel *ι* : in the sing. of these tenses, and sometimes even in the dual and plur., the endings *-ην*, *-ης*, etc., are used instead of *-μι*, *-ς*, etc. (§ 245).

330. The termination of the infin. is *-ναι*, from the earlier *-μεναι** : of the participle, *-ντ* : 2 aor. T. F. *τυπε*-, infin. *τυπηναι*, part. C. F. *τυπεντ*- (m. and n. ; *τυπεισα*-, f.). (§ 152.)

331. *Futures Indef. Passive* (1st and 2nd).—In addition to the simple future pass. (fut. imperf.) a future indef. is formed by adding *σ* to the unaugmented T. F. of the aorist ; *ε* of course becomes *η*. There are two forms of this tense, corresponding to the two forms of the aorist : C. F. *τυπ*-, *strike*, 2 fut. pass. T. F. *τυπησ*- ; C. F. *πρᾶγ*-, *do*, 1 fut. pass. T. F. *πραχθησ*-. The person-endings are the same as those of the simple future. The fut.-indef. differs in meaning from the fut.-imperf. as the aorist (past-indef.) differs from the past-imperf.

332. It has been said (§ 316) that verbs ending in a vowel have no 2 aor. active. There are, however, a few verbs of this class, almost all of which are made in the imperfect tenses from

* The fuller form is seen in the Epic *φᾶννημεναι*, etc.

an increased form ending in a consonant, which have a 2 aor. active formed by addition of the several suffixes without a connecting vowel. The vowel of the root, if short, is lengthened in those forms in which a single consonant follows, but remains unchanged before *ι* in the past tenses of the subj., and before *ντ* in the partic. and 3 p. plur. imperat., as in these forms the syllable is already long; *-σαῖν* is the ending of the 3 p. pl. indic.; *-θι* of the 2 p. sing. imper.; *-ναι* of the infin.; and the nom. masc. of the partic. is made by adding *ς*. These aorists, therefore, agree in inflection with the 2 aor. passive, and it will be observed that they are all, with the doubtful exception of *εἰδων*, intransitive.

If the C. F. end in *ο*, this vowel becomes *ω* in the present tenses subj., and absorbs the vowel of the suffix.

333. Some of these verbs have also a 1 aor. of the ordinary formation: in this case the 1 aor. is regularly transitive: e. g. C. F. *βα-*, *go*; *γνώ-*, *have an opinion*; *δύ-*, *enter*; *στα-*, *stand*; *φύ-*, *be born*: 2 aor. *εβην*, *I went*; *εἰδων*, *I had an opinion, knew*; *εδῦν*, *I entered*; *εστην*, *I stood*; *εφῦν*, *I was born*: 1 aor. *εβησαῖ*, *I caused to go*; *ᾶν-εγνώσαῖ*, *I caused change of opinion, persuaded*; *κατ-εδῦσαῖ*, *I caused to sink*; *εστησαῖ*, *I caused to stand*; *εφῦσαῖ*, *I produced, begat*. Of *δύ-*, *στα-*, and *φύ-*, the imperfect tenses, pres. and past, and the simple future are, like the 1 aor., transitive, the perfect tenses, like the 2 aor., intransitive.

334. In the following tables a type of each of the leading varieties of inflection found under the First Conjugation is presented at one view. The verb *λυ-*, *loosen*, has been adopted for a standard, as its crude form undergoes no change in the imperfect tenses, and as it, ending in the weak vowel *υ* (§ 32), everywhere exhibits the various suffixes unaffected by any collision either of consonants or of vowels, so that the suffix and root are always seen distinct and entire. It has not, however, been thought necessary to conjugate every verb with equal fullness in every tense: the contract verbs, for instance, which are given each at full length in the imperfect tenses, are thrown into one column in the future, as their endings are now the same as those of the standard, *λυ-*; while the liquid verb *αγγελ-*, which in the former tenses was ranged with the mute verbs, receives in the future a column to itself, since its endings are here peculiar.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.		λυ- loosen.	λῖπ-, τῦπ-, πρᾶγ-, φρᾶδ-, ἀγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ-, ἀγγελλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ω λυ-εις λυ-ει D.2. λυ-ε-τον λυ-ε-τον P. λυ-ο-μεν λυ-ε-τε λυ-ουσί(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, ἀγγελλ-ω, } -εις, -ει, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-ν ε-λυ-ε-ς ε-λυ-ε-(ν) D.2. ε-λυ-ε-τον ε-λυ-ε-την P. ε-λυ-ο-μεν ε-λυ-ε-τε ε-λυ-ο-ν	ελειπ-ον, ετυπτ-ον, επρασσ-ον, εφραζ-ον, ηγγελλ-ον, } -ες, -ε(ν), etc.	ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω λυ-ης λυ-η D.2. λυ-η-τον λυ-η-τον P. λυ-ω-μεν λυ-η-τε λυ-ω-σί(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, ἀγγελλ-ω, } -ης, -η, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μῖ λυ-οι-ς λυ-οι D.2. λυ-οι-τον λυ-οι-την P. λυ-οι-μεν λυ-οι-τε λυ-οι-εν	λειπ-οιμῖ, τυπτ-οιμῖ, πρασσ-οιμῖ, φραζ-οιμῖ, ἀγγελλ-οιμῖ, } -οις, -οι, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
IMPERATIVE.		S.2. λυ-ε λυ-ε-τω D.2. λυ-ε-τον λυ-ε-των P.2. λυ-ε-τε λυ-ο-ντων or λυ-ε-τωσᾶν	λειπ-ε, τυπτ-ε, πρασσ-ε, φραζ-ε, ἀγγελλ-ε, } -ετω, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
INFINITIVE.		λυ-ειν	λειπειν, τυπτειν, πρασσειν, φραζειν, ἀγγελλειν	(τίμα
PARTICIPLE.		λυ-ο-ντ-	λειποντ-, τυπτοντ-, πρασσοντ-, φραζοντ-, ἀγγελλοντ-	τίμα

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λίπ-, τυπ-, πράγ-, φράδ-, αγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φράζ-, αγγελλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.		
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ο-μαι λυ-ῃ, or λυ-ει λυ-ε-ται D. λυ-ο-μεθον λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθον P. λυ-ο-μεθᾶ λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ο-νται	λειπ-ομαι, τυπτ-ομαι, πρασσ-ομαι, φράζ-ομαι, αγγελλ-ομαι, } -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα·
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-μην ε-λυ-ου ε-λυ-ε-το D. ε-λυ-ο-μεθον ε-λυ-ε-σθον ε-λυ-ε-σθην P. ε-λυ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λυ-ε-σθε ε-λυ-ο-ντο	ελειπ-ομην, ετυπτ-ομην, επρασσ-ομην, εφράζ-ομην, ηγγελλ-ομην, } -ου, -ετο, etc.	ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω-μαι λυ-ῃ λυ-ῃ-ται D. λυ-ω-μεθον λυ-ῃ-σθον λυ-ῃ-σθον P. λυ-ω-μεθᾶ λυ-ῃ-σθε λυ-ω-νται	λειπ-ωμαι, τυπτ-ωμαι, πρασσ-ωμαι, φράζ-ωμαι, αγγελλ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ῃται, etc.	τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα·
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μην λυ-οι-ο λυ-οι-το D. λυ-οι-μεθον λυ-οι-σθον λυ-οι-σθην P. λυ-οι-μεθᾶ λυ-οι-σθε λυ-οι-ντο	λειπ-οιμην, τυπτ-οιμην, πρασσ-οιμην, φράζ-οιμην, αγγελλ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα· τίμα·
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λυ-ου λυ-ε-σθω D. 2. λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθων P. 2. λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ε-σθων or λυ-ε-σθωσᾶν	λειπ-ου, τυπτ-ου, πρασσ-ου, φράζ-ου, αγγελλ-ου, } -εσθω, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα	
INFINITIVE.	λυ-ε-σθαι	λειπεσθαι, τυπτεσθαι, πρασσεσθαι, φράζεσθαι, αγγελλεσθαι	τίμα	
ARTICLE.	λυ-ο-μενο-	λειπομενο-, τυπτομενο-, πρασσομενο-, φράζομενο-, αγγελλομενο-	τίμα	

τίμα- honour.		αἰτε- ask.		δουλο- enslave.	
ἴμαι ῆ (ει) παι ομεθον ισθον ισθον ομεθᾶ ισθε ονται	τίμωμαι τίμα τῖμαται τίμωμεθον τίμασθον τίμασθον τίμωμεθᾶ τίμασθε τίμωνται	αἰτε-ομαι αἰτε-ῆ (ει) αἰτε-εται αἰτε-ομεθον αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-ομεθᾶ αἰτε-εσθε αἰτε-ονται	αἰτουμεαι αιτη (ει) αἰτεται αἰτουμεθον αἰτεισθον αἰτεισθον αἰτουμεθᾶ αἰτεισθε αἰτουνται	δουλο-ομαι δουλο-ῆ (ει) δουλο-εται δουλο-ομεθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-ομεθᾶ δουλο-εσθε δουλο-ονται	δουλουμαι δουλοι δουλουται δουλουμεθον δουλουσθον δουλουσθον δουλουμεθᾶ δουλουσθε δουλουνται
ομην ου ετο ομεθον εσθον εσθην ομεθᾶ εσθε οντο	ετίμωμην ετίμω ετίματο ετίμωμεθον ετίμασθον ετίμασθην ετίμωμεθᾶ ετίμασθε ετίμωντο	ῆτε-ομην ῆτε-ου ῆτε-ετο ῆτε-ομεθον ῆτε-εσθον ῆτε-εσθην ῆτε-ομεθᾶ ῆτε-εσθε ῆτε-οντο	ῆτουμην ῆτου ῆτειτο ῆτουμεθον ῆτεισθον ῆτεισθην ῆτουμεθᾶ ῆτεισθε ῆτουντο	εδουλο-ομην εδουλο-ου εδουλο-ετο εδουλο-ομεθον εδουλο-εσθον εδουλο-εσθην εδουλο-ομεθᾶ εδουλο-εσθε εδουλο-οντο	εδουλουμην εδουλου εδουλουτο εδουλουμεθον εδουλουσθον εδουλουσθην εδουλουμεθᾶ εδουλουσθε εδουλουντο
ωμαι ῆ ηται ωμεθον ησθον ησθον ωμεθᾶ ησθε ωνται	τίμωμαι τίμα τῖμαται τίμωμεθον τίμασθον τίμασθον τίμωμεθᾶ τίμασθε τίμωνται	αἰτε-ωμαι αἰτε-ῆ αἰτε-ηται αἰτε-ωμεθον αἰτε-ησθον αἰτε-ησθον αἰτε-ωμεθᾶ αἰτε-ησθε αἰτε-ωνται	αιτωμαι αιτη αιτηται αιτωμεθον αιτησθον αιτησθον αιτωμεθᾶ αιτησθε αιτωνται	δουλο-ωμαι δουλο-ῆ δουλο-ηται δουλο-ωμεθον δουλο-ησθον δουλο-ησθον δουλο-ωμεθᾶ δουλο-ησθε δουλο-ωνται	δουλωμαι δουλοι δουλωται δουλωμεθον δουλωσθον δουλωσθον δουλωμεθᾶ δουλωσθε δουλωνται
οιμην οιο οιτο οιμεθον οισθον οισθην οιμεθᾶ οισθε οιντο	τίμωμην τίμω τίμωτο τίμωμεθον τίμωσθον τίμωσθην τίμωμεθᾶ τίμωσθε τίμωντο	αἰτε-οιμην αἰτε-οιο αἰτε-οιτο αἰτε-οιμεθον αἰτε-οισθον αἰτε-οισθην αἰτε-οιμεθᾶ αἰτε-οισθε αἰτε-οιντο	αιτοιμην αιτοιο αιτοιτο αιτοιμεθον αιτοισθον αιτοισθην αιτοιμεθᾶ αιτοισθε αιτοιντο	δουλο-οιμην δουλο-οιο δουλο-οιτο δουλο-οιμεθον δουλο-οισθον δουλο-οισθην δουλο-οιμεθᾶ δουλο-οισθε δουλο-οιντο	δουλοιμην δουλοιο δουλοιτο δουλοιμεθον δουλοισθον δουλοισθην δουλοιμεθᾶ δουλοισθε δουλοιντο
ου εσθω εσθον εσθων εσθε εσθων οτ εσθωσᾶν	τίμω τίμασθω τίμασθον τίμασθων τίμασθε τίμασθων οτ τίμασθωσᾶν	αἰτε-ου αἰτε-εσθω αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-εσθων αἰτε-εσθε αἰτε-εσθων οτ αἰτε-εσθωσᾶν	αιτου αἰτεισθω αἰτεισθον αἰτεισθων αἰτεισθε αἰτεισθων οτ αἰτεισθωσᾶν	δουλο-ου δουλο-εσθω δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθων δουλο-εσθε δουλο-εσθων οτ δουλο-εσθωσᾶν	δουλου δουλουσθω δουλουσθον δουλουσθων δουλουσθε δουλουσθων οτ δουλουσθωσᾶν
εσθαι	τίμασθαι	αἰτε-εσθαι	αἰτεισθαι	δουλο-εσθαι	δουλουσθαι
ομενο-	τίμωμενο-	αἰτε-ομενο-	αιτουμενο-	δουλο-ομενο-	δουλουμενο-

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FIRST AORIST.						
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πράγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ-, φράζ-, tell.	φ φ sh	
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ ε-λύ-σᾶ-ς ε-λύ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λύ-σᾶ-τον ε-λύ-σᾶ-την P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεν ε-λύ-σᾶ-τε ε-λύ-σᾶ-ν	ετυψ-ᾶ, επραξ-ᾶ, εφράσ-ᾶ,	} -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.		εφ ηγ ημῦ	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-σ-ω λύ-σ-ῃς λύ-σ-ῃ D.2. λύ-σ-ῃ-τον λύ-σ-ῃ-τον P. λύ-σ-ω-μεν λύ-σ-ῃ-τε λύ-σ-ω-σῖ(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φράσ-ω,	} -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.		φ αγγ ᾰμῦ
		Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λύ-σαι-μῖ λύ-σαι-ς or λύσειᾶς λύ-σαι or λύσειε(ν) D.2. λύ-σαι-τον λύ-σαι-την P. λύ-σαι-μεν λύ-σαι-τε λύ-σαι-εν or λύσειᾶν	τυψ-αιμῖ, πραξ-αιμῖ, φράσ-αιμῖ,	} -αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾶς, -ειε(ν),		φ αγγ ᾰμῦ
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λύ-σον λύ-σᾶ-τω D.2. λύ-σᾶ-τον λύ-σᾶ-των P.2. λύ-σᾶ-τε λύ-σᾶ-ντων or λύ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φράσ-ον,	} -ᾶτω, etc.		φ αγγ ᾰμῦ	
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φράσαι				
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φράσαντ-				φ

FIRST AORIST.			
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λῖπ-, πρᾶγ- λειπ-, πρασσ-, leave, do,	φρᾶδ-, αγγελ- φραζ-, tell, announce.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λϋ-θη-ν ε-λϋ-θη-ς ε-λϋ-θη D.2. ε-λϋ-θη-τον ε-λϋ-θη-την P. ε-λϋ-θη-μεν ε-λϋ-θη-τε ε-λϋ-θη-σαν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc.	
	S. λϋ-θω λϋ-θῃς λϋ-θῃ D.2. λϋ-θη-τον λϋ-θη-τον P. λϋ-θω-μεν λϋ-θη-τε λϋ-θω-σῖ(ν)	λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω, } -θῃς, -θῃ, etc.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. λϋ-θειη-ν λϋ-θειη-ς λϋ-θειη D.2. λϋ-θειη-τον λϋ-θειη-την P. λϋ-θειη-μεν λϋ-θειη-τε λϋ-θειη-σαν	λειφ-θειην, πραχ-θειην, φρασ-θειην, αγγελ-θειην, } -θειῃς, -θειῃ, etc.	
	S. λϋ-θειη-ν λϋ-θειη-ς λϋ-θειη D.2. λϋ-θειη-τον λϋ-θειη-την P. λϋ-θειη-μεν λϋ-θειη-τε λϋ-θειη-σαν	λϋ-θει-τον λϋ-θει-την λϋ-θει-μεν λϋ-θει-τε λϋ-θει-εν	
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λϋ-θη-τῖ λϋ-θη-τω D.2. λϋ-θη-τον λϋ-θη-των P. 2. λϋ-θη-τε λϋ-θε-ντων or λϋ-θη-τωσαν	λειφ-θητῖ, πραχ-θητῖ, φρασ-θητῖ, αγγελ-θητῖ, } -θητω, etc.	
INFINITIVE	λϋ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι,	πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι
PARTICIPLE.	λϋ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-,	πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.			
INDIC.	S. λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λϋ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λϋ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λειφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι,	} -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λϋ-θη-σ-οι-μῆν λϋ-θη-σ-οι-ο λϋ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λειφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην,	} -οιο, -οιτο, etc.
INFINITIVE	λϋ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι,	πραχθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι
PARTICIPLE.	λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, πραχθησομενο-,	

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<div>τῖμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο-</div> <div>honour, ask, enslave.</div>	<div>τύπ-</div> <div>τυπτ-</div> <div>strike.</div>	<div>βα-</div> <div>βαιν-</div> <div>go.</div>
<div>τῖμη-θην,</div> <div>ἡτη-θην,</div> <div>δουλω-θην,</div> <div>-θης, -θη, etc.</div>	<div>ε-τύπ-η-ν</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-ς</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-την</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-μεν</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-σᾶν</div>	<div>ε-βη-ν</div> <div>ε-βη-ς</div> <div>ε-βη</div> <div>ε-βη-τον</div> <div>ε-βη-την</div> <div>ε-βη-μεν</div> <div>ε-βη-τε</div> <div>ε-βη-σᾶν</div>
<div>τῖμη-θω,</div> <div>ἡτη-θω,</div> <div>δουλω-θω,</div> <div>-θης, -θῃ, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-ω</div> <div>τύπ-ῃς</div> <div>τύπ-ῃ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ω-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ω-σῖ(ν)</div>	<div>βω</div> <div>βῃς</div> <div>βῃ</div> <div>βη-τον</div> <div>βη-τον</div> <div>βω-μεν</div> <div>βη-τε</div> <div>βω-σῖ(ν)</div>
<div>τῖμη-θειν,</div> <div>ἡτη-θειν,</div> <div>δουλω-θειν,</div> <div>-θειης, -θειη, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-ειη-ν</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-ς</div> <div>τύπ-ειη</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-την</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-σᾶν</div> <div>οἱ</div> <div>τύπ-ει-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ει-την</div> <div>τύπ-ει-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-ει-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ει-εν</div>	<div>βα-ιη-ν</div> <div>βα-ιη-ς</div> <div>βα-ιη</div> <div>βα-ιη-τον</div> <div>βα-ιη-την</div> <div>βα-ιη-μεν</div> <div>βα-ιη-τε</div> <div>βα-ιη-σᾶν</div> <div>οἱ</div> <div>βα-ι-τον</div> <div>βα-ι-την</div> <div>βα-ι-μεν</div> <div>βα-ι-τε</div> <div>βα-ι-εν</div>
<div>τῖμη-θητῖ,</div> <div>ἡτη-θητῖ,</div> <div>δουλω-θητῖ,</div> <div>-θητω, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-θῖ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τω</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-η-των</div> <div>τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ε-ντων οἱ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τωσᾶν</div>	<div>βη-θῖ</div> <div>βη-τω</div> <div>βη-τον</div> <div>βη-των</div> <div>βη-τε</div> <div>βα-ντων οἱ</div> <div>βη-τωσᾶν</div>
<div>τῖμηθηναι, αἰτηθηναι,</div> <div>δουλωθηναι</div>	<div>τύπ-η-ναι</div>	<div>βη ναι</div>
<div>τῖμηθεντ-, αἰτηθεντ-,</div> <div>δουλωθεντ-</div>	<div>τύπ-ε-ντ-</div>	<div>βα-ντ-</div>

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.	
<div>τῖμηθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>αἰτηθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>δουλωθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>-ῃ (ει), -εται,</div> <div>etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-ομαι</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-ῃ (ει)</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται</div> <div>etc.</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>αἰτηθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>δουλωθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>-οιο, -οιτο,</div> <div>etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-το</div> <div>etc.</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησεσθαι, αἰτηθησεσθαι,</div> <div>δουλωθησεσθαι</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησομενο-, αἰτηθησομενο-,</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-ο-μενο-</div>	

FIRST AORIST.					
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πράγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ-, φράζ-, tell.	φᾶ φα shu
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ ε-λύ-σᾶ-ς ε-λύ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λύ-σᾶ-τον ε-λύ-σᾶ-την P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεν ε-λύ-σᾶ-τε ε-λύ-σᾶ-ν	ετυψ-ᾶ, επραξ-ᾶ, εφράσ-ᾶ,	{ -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.		εφη ηγγ ημῦ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-σ-ω λύ-σ-ῃς λύ-σ-ῃ D.2. λύ-σ-ῃ-τον λύ-σ-ῃ-τον P. λύ-σ-ω-μεν λύ-σ-ῃ-τε λύ-σ-ω-σῖ(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φράσ-ω,	{ -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.	φη αγγ ᾰμῦ
		Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λύ-σαι-μῖ λύ-σαι-ς or λύσειᾶς λύ-σαι or λύσειε(ν) D.2. λύ-σαι-τον λύ-σαι-την P. λύ-σαι-μεν λύ-σαι-τε λύ-σαι-εν or λύσειαν	τυψ-αιμῖ, πραξ-αιμῖ, φράσ-αιμῖ,	{ -αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾶς, -ειε(ν),	φη αγγ ᾰμῦ
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λύ-σον λύ-σᾶ-τω D.2. λύ-σᾶ-τον λύ-σᾶ-των P.2. λύ-σᾶ-τε λύ-σᾶ-ντων or λύ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φράσ-ον,	{ -ᾶτω, etc.		φη αγγ ᾰμῦ
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φράσαι			
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φράσαντ-			φη

			SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἄμυν- αγγελλ-, ἄμυν- announce, ward off.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.		λίπ- λειπ- leave.
ῥ, ῖ-ᾱ, ᾱ, } -ᾱς, -ε(ν), etc.	εἰμήσ-ᾱ, ᾱ, } ᾱ, ᾱ, } -ᾱς, -ε(ν), etc. ᾱ, ᾱ, } ᾱ, ᾱ, }		ε-λίπ-ο-ν ε-λίπ-ε-ς ε-λίπ-ε(ν) ε-λίπ-ε-τον ε-λίπ-ε-την ε-λίπ-ο-μεν ε-λίπ-ε-τε ε-λίπ-ο-ν
λ-ω, ω, } -ως, -η, etc.	τίμησ-ω, αιτησ-ω, } δουλωσ-ω, } -ως, -η, etc.		λίπ-ω λίπ-ως λίπ-η λίπ-η-τον λίπ-η-τον λίπ-ω-μεν λίπ-η-τε λίπ-ω-σῖ(ν)
αιμί, λ-αιμί, -αιμί, } -αις, -αι, etc. οἱ οἱ -ειᾱς, -ειε(ν),	τίμησ-αιμί, αιτησ-αιμί, } δουλωσ-αιμί, } -αις, -αι, etc. οἱ οἱ -ειᾱς, -ειε(ν),		λίπ-οι-μί λίπ-οι-ς λίπ-οι λίπ-οι-τον λίπ-οι-την λίπ-οι-μεν λίπ-οι-τε λίπ-οι-εν
ν, λ-ον, -ον, } -ᾱτω, etc.	τίμησ-ον, αιτησ-ον, } δουλωσ-ον, } -ᾱτω, etc.		λίπ-ε λίπ-ε-τω λίπ-ε-τον λίπ-ε-των λίπ-ε-τε λίπ-ο-ντων οἱ λίπ-ε-τωσᾱν
ραι, αγγελαι, ἄμυναι	τίμησαι, αιτησαι, δουλωσαι		λίπ-ειν
ντ-, αγγελαντ-, ἄμυναντ-	τίμησαντ-, αιτησαντ-, δουλωσαντ-		λίπ-οντ-

FIRST AORIST.					
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πράγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ-, φράζ-, tell.	φᾶ- φαί-, show.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μην ε-λύ-σω (σα-ο) ε-λύ-σᾶ-το D. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθον ε-λύ-σα-σθον ε-λύ-σα-σθην P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθᾶ ε-λύ-σα-σθε ε-λύ-σα-ντο	ετύψ-ᾶμην, επραξ-ᾶμην, εφράσ-ᾶμην, } -ω, -ᾶτο, etc.		εφη- ηγγι- ημῶν	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-σ-ω-μαι λύ-σ-ῃ λύ-σ-ῃ-ται D. λύ-σ-ω-μεθον λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον P. λύ-σ-ω-μεθᾶ λύ-σ-ῃ-σθε λύ-σ-ω-νται		τύψ-ωμαι, πραξ-ωμαι, φράσ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ῃται, etc.	φην- αγγε- ᾧμῶν
		Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λύ-σαι-μην λύ-σαι-ο λύ-σαι-το D. λύ-σαι-μεθον λύ-σαι-σθον λύ-σαι-σθην P. λύ-σαι-μεθᾶ λύ-σαι-σθε λύ-σαι-ντο		τύψ-αιμην, πραξ-αιμην, φράσ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc.	φην- αγγε- ᾧμῶν
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λύ-σαι λύ-σα-σθω D. 2. λύ-σα-σθον λύ-σα-σθων P. 2. λύ-σα-σθε λύ-σα-σθων or λύ-σα-σθωσᾶν	τύψ-αι, πραξ-αι, φράσ-αι, } -ασθω, etc.		φην- αγγε- ᾧμῶν	
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-σθαι	τύψασθαι, πραξασθαι, φράσασθαι		φ	
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σᾶ-μενο-	τύψαμενο-, πραξαμενο-, φράσαμενο-		φη	

			SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἄμυν- , αγγελλ-, ἄμυν- announce, ward off.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.		λίπ- λειπ- leave.
ἴμην, } -ἄμην, } -ω, -ἄτο, etc. ἵμην, }	εἰμίμησ-ἄμην, } ἤτησ-ἄμην, } -ω, -ἄτο, etc. ἐδουλωσ-ἄμην, }		ε-λίπ-ο-μην ε-λίπ-ου (εο) ε-λίπ-ε-το ε-λίπ-ο-μεθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθην ε-λίπ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λίπ-ε-σθε ε-λίπ-ο-ντο
μαι, } -ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ηται, etc. υμαι, }	τίμησ-ωμαι, } αἰτησ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ηται, etc. δουλωσ-ωμαι, }		λίπ-ω-μαι λίπ-ῃ λίπ-η-ται λίπ-ω-μεθον λίπ-η-σθον λίπ-η-σθον λίπ-ω-μεθᾶ λίπ-η-σθε λίπ-ω-νται
μην, } -αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. υμην, }	τίμησ-αιμην, } αἰτησ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. δουλωσ-αιμην, }		λίπ-οι-μην λίπ-οι-ο λίπ-οι-το λίπ-οι-μεθον λίπ-οι-σθον λίπ-οι-σθην λίπ-οι-μεθᾶ λίπ-οι-σθε λίπ-οι-ντο
αι, } ι, } -ασθω, etc.	τίμησ-αι, } αἰτησ-αι, } -ασθω, etc. δουλωσ-αι, }		λίπ-ου (εο) λίπ-ε-σθω λίπ-ε-σθον λίπ-ε-σθων λίπ-ε-σθε λίπ-ε-σθων ογ λίπ-ε-σθωσᾶν
ασθαι, αγγειλασθαι, ἄμυνασθαι	τίμησασθαι, αἰτησασθαι, δουλωσασθαι		λίπ-ε-σθαι
μενο-, αγγειλᾶμενο-, ἄμυνᾶμενο-	τίμησᾶμενο-, αἰτησᾶμενο-, δουλωσᾶμενο-		λίπ-ο-μενο-

FIRST AORIST.				
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λῖπ-, πρᾶγ- λειπ-, πρασσ-, leave, do,	φρᾶδ-, αγγελ- φραζ-, αγγελ- tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λϋ-θη-ν ε-λϋ-θη-ς ε-λϋ-θη D.2. ε-λϋ-θη-τον ε-λϋ-θη-την P. ε-λϋ-θη-μεν ε-λϋ-θη-τε ε-λϋ-θη-σᾶν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην,	} -θης, -θη, etc.	τιμη αιτη σου
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λϋ-θω λϋ-θης λϋ-θῃ D.2. λϋ-θη-τον λϋ-θη-τον P. λϋ-θω-μεν λϋ-θη-τε λϋ-θω-σῖ(ν)		λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω,	τιμη αιτη σου
		S. λϋ-θειη-ν λϋ-θειη-ς λϋ-θειη D 2. λϋ-θειη-τον λϋ-θειη-την P. λϋ-θειη-μεν λϋ-θειη-τε λϋ-θειη-σᾶν	} -θειης, -θειη, etc.	τιμη αιτη σου
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	} or { λϋ-θει-τον λϋ-θει-την λϋ-θει-μεν λϋ-θει-τε λϋ-θει-σᾶν λϋ-θει-εν		λειφ-θειην, πραχ-θειην, φρασ-θειην, αγγελ-θειην,	τιμη αιτη σου
			S. 2. λϋ-θη-τῖ λϋ-θη-τω D.2. λϋ-θη-τον λϋ-θη-των P.2. λϋ-θη-τε λϋ-θε-ντων or λϋ-θη-τωσᾶν	λειφ-θητῖ, πραχ-θητῖ, φρασ-θητῖ, αγγελ-θητῖ,	τιμη αιτη σου
IMPERATIVE.				
INFINITIVE	λϋ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι,	πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι	τ
PARTICIPLE.	λϋ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-,	πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-	τ

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.				
INDIC.	S. λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λϋ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λϋ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λειφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι,	-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τιμη αιτη σου
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λϋ-θη-σ-οι-μῆν λϋ-θη-σ-οι-ο λϋ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λειφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην,	-οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τιμη αιτη σου
VE.	λϋ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι,	πραχθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι	τιμη
INF.	λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, πραχθησομενο-,		τιμη

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<div>τῖμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο-</div> <div>honour, ask, enslave.</div>	<div>τύπ-</div> <div>τυπτ-</div> <div>strike.</div>	<div>βα-</div> <div>βαιν-</div> <div>go.</div>
<div>τῖμη-θην,</div> <div>ῖτη-θην,</div> <div>δουλω-θην,</div> <div>-θης, -θη, etc.</div>	<div>ε-τύπ-η-ν</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-ς</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-την</div> <div>ε-τύπ η-μεν</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>ε-τύπ-η-σᾶν</div>	<div>ε-βη-ν</div> <div>ε-βη-ς</div> <div>ε-βη</div> <div>ε-βη-τον</div> <div>ε-βη-την</div> <div>ε-βη-μεν</div> <div>ε-βη-τε</div> <div>ε-βη-σᾶν</div>
<div>τῖμη-θω,</div> <div>ῖτη-θω,</div> <div>δουλω-θω,</div> <div>-θης, -θῃ, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-ω</div> <div>τύπ-ης</div> <div>τύπ-ῃ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ω-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ω-σῖ(ν)</div>	<div>βω</div> <div>βῃς</div> <div>βῃ</div> <div>βη-τον</div> <div>βη-τον</div> <div>βω-μεν</div> <div>βῃ-τε</div> <div>βω-σῖ(ν)</div>
<div>τῖμη-θειην,</div> <div>ῖτη-θειην,</div> <div>δουλω-θειην,</div> <div>-θειης, -θειῃ, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-ειη-ν</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-ς</div> <div>τύπ-ειη</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-την</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ειη-σᾶν</div> <div>οἷ</div> <div>τύπ-ει-τον</div> <div>τύπ-ει-την</div> <div>τύπ-ει-μεν</div> <div>τύπ-ει-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ει-εν</div>	<div>βα-ιη-ν</div> <div>βα-ιη-ς</div> <div>βα-ιη</div> <div>βα-ιη-τον</div> <div>βα-ιη-την</div> <div>βα-ιη-μεν</div> <div>βα-ιη-τε</div> <div>βα-ιη-σᾶν</div> <div>οἷ</div> <div>βα-ι-τον</div> <div>βα-ι-την</div> <div>βα-ι-μεν</div> <div>βα-ι-τε</div> <div>βα-ι-εν</div>
<div>τῖμη-θητῖ,</div> <div>ῖτη-θητῖ,</div> <div>δουλω-θητῖ,</div> <div>-θητω, etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-θῖ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τω</div> <div>τύπ-η-τον</div> <div>τύπ-η-των</div> <div>τύπ-η-τε</div> <div>τύπ-ε-ντων οἷ</div> <div>τύπ-η-τωσᾶν</div>	<div>βῃ-θῖ</div> <div>βῃ-τω</div> <div>βῃ-τον</div> <div>βῃ-των</div> <div>βῃ-τε</div> <div>βα-ντων οἷ</div> <div>βῃ-τωσᾶν</div>
<div>τῖμηθηναι, αἰτηθηναι,</div> <div>δουλωθηναι</div>	<div>τύπ-η-ναι</div>	<div>βῃ ναι</div>
<div>τῖμηθεντ-, αἰτηθεντ-,</div> <div>δουλωθεντ-</div>	<div>τύπ-ε-ντ-</div>	<div>βα-ντ-</div>

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.	
<div>τῖμηθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>ῖτηθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>δουλωθησ-ομαι,</div> <div>-ῃ (ει), -εται,</div> <div>etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-ομαι</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-ῃ (ει)</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται</div> <div>etc.</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>ῖτηθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>δουλωθησ-οιμην,</div> <div>-οιο, -οιτο,</div> <div>etc.</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο</div> <div>τύπ-η-σ-οι-το</div> <div>etc.</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησεσθαι, αἰτηθησεσθαι,</div> <div>δουλωθησεσθαι</div>	<div>τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι</div>	
<div>τῖμηθησομενο-, αἰτηθησομενο-,</div>		

FIRST AORIST.						
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λιπ-, λειπ-, leave,	πράγ- πρασσ-, do,	φράδ-, φραζ-, tell,	αγγελ- αγγελ- announce.	τιμ hon
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-θη-ν ε-λύ-θη-ς ε-λύ-θη D.2. ε-λύ-θη-τον ε-λύ-θη-την P. ε-λύ-θη-μεν ε-λύ-θη-τε ε-λύ-θη-σάν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην,	-θης, -θη, etc.		τιμη- τη-θ αυτω	
	SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.) S. λύ-θω λύ-θῃς λύ-θῃ D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-τον P. λύ-θω-μεν λύ-θη-τε λύ-θω-σί(ν)	λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω,	-θῃς, -θῃ, etc.		τιμη-θ αυτω δουλω
Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.) S. λύ-θειη-ν λύ-θειη-ς λύ-θειη D 2. λύ-θειη-τον λύ-θειη-την P. λύ-θειη-μεν λύ-θειη-τε λύ-θειη-σάν		λῦ-θει-τον λῦ-θει-την λῦ-θει-μεν λῦ-θει-τε λῦ-θει-εν	-θειης, -θειη, etc.		τιμη-θ αυτω δουλω	
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λύ-θη-τί λύ-θη-τω D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-των P.2. λύ-θη-τε λύ-θε-ντων or λύ-θη-τωσάν	λειφ-θητί, πραχ-θητί, φρασ-θητί, αγγελ-θητί,	-θητω, etc.		τιμη-θ αυτω δουλω	
INFINITIVE	λύ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι,	πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι		τιμ	
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-,	πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-		τιμ	

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.				
INDIC.	S. λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λϋ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λϋ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λειφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι,	} -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τιμηθ αιτηθ δουλω
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λϋ-θη-σ-οι-μῆν λϋ-θη-σ-οι-ο λϋ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λειφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην,		} -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τιμηθ αιτηθ δουλω
INFINITIVE.	λϋ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι,	πραχθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι		τιμη
PARTICIPLE.	λϋ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, πραχθησομενο-,		τιμη

S.—PASSIVE.

TABLE IX.

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<p>τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο-</p> <p><i>honour, ask, enslave.</i></p>	<p>τύπ-</p> <p>τυπτ-</p> <p><i>strike.</i></p>	<p>βα-</p> <p>βαιν-</p> <p><i>go.</i></p>
<p>τίμη-θην, } τη-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc. δουλω-θην, }</p>	<p>ε-τύπ-η-ν</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-ς</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-τον</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-την</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-μεν</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-τε</p> <p>ε-τύπ-η-σάν</p>	<p>ε-βη-ν</p> <p>ε-βη-ς</p> <p>ε-βη</p> <p>ε-βη-τον</p> <p>ε-βη-την</p> <p>ε-βη-μεν</p> <p>ε-βη-τε</p> <p>ε-βη-σάν</p>
<p>τίμη-θω, } αιτη-θω, } -θης, -θυ, etc. ουλω-θω, }</p>	<p>τύπ-ω</p> <p>τύπ-ης</p> <p>τύπ-η</p> <p>τύπ-η-τον</p> <p>τύπ-η-τον</p> <p>τύπ-ω-μεν</p> <p>τύπ-η-τε</p> <p>τύπ-ω-σί(ν)</p>	<p>βω</p> <p>βης</p> <p>βη</p> <p>βη-τον</p> <p>βη-τον</p> <p>βω-μεν</p> <p>βη-τε</p> <p>βω-σί(ν)</p>
<p>τίμη-θειην, } αιτη-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc. ουλω-θειην, }</p>	<p>τύπ-ειη-ν</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-ς</p> <p>τύπ-ειη</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-τον</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-την</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-μεν</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-τε</p> <p>τύπ-ειη-σάν</p> <p>OR</p> <p>τύπ-ει-τον</p> <p>τύπ-ει-την</p> <p>τύπ-ει-μεν</p> <p>τύπ-ει-τε</p> <p>τύπ-ει-εν</p>	<p>βα-ιη-ν</p> <p>βα-ιη-ς</p> <p>βα-ιη</p> <p>βα-ιη-τον</p> <p>βα-ιη-την</p> <p>βα-ιη-μεν</p> <p>βα-ιη-τε</p> <p>βα-ιη-σάν</p> <p>OR</p> <p>βα-ι-τον</p> <p>βα-ι-την</p> <p>βα-ι-μεν</p> <p>βα-ι-τε</p> <p>βα-ι-εν</p>
<p>τίμη-θητί, } αιτη-θητί, } -θητω, etc. ουλω-θητί, }</p>	<p>τύπ-η-θί</p> <p>τύπ-η-τω</p> <p>τύπ-η-τον</p> <p>τύπ-η-των</p> <p>τύπ-η-τε</p> <p>τύπ-ε-ντων OR</p> <p>τύπ-η-τωσάν</p>	<p>βη-θί</p> <p>βη-τω</p> <p>βη-τον</p> <p>βη-των</p> <p>βη-τε</p> <p>βα-ντων OR</p> <p>βη-τωσάν</p>
<p>τίμηθηναι, αιτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-ναι</p>	<p>βη ναι</p>
<p>τίμηθεντ-, αιτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-</p>	<p>τύπ-ε-ντ-</p>	<p>βα-ντ-</p>

NITE PASSIVE.

TABLE X.

		SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥιμθησ-ομαι,} \\ \text{αιτηθησ-ομαι,} \\ \text{ουλωθησ-ομαι,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\eta (\text{ει}), -\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota, \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{l} \text{τῦπ-η-σ-ομαι} \\ \text{τῦπ-η-σ-ῃ (\text{ει})} \\ \text{τῦπ-η-σ-ε-ται} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥιμθησ-οιμην,} \\ \text{αιτηθησ-οιμην,} \\ \text{ουλωθησ-οιμην,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -οιο, -οιτο, \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{l} \text{τῦπ-η-σ-οι-μην} \\ \text{τῦπ-η-σ-οι-ο} \\ \text{τῦπ-η-σ-οι-το} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{l} \text{τῖμθησεσθαι, αιτηθησεσθαι,} \\ \text{δουλωθησεσθαι} \end{array}$		τῦπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι
$\text{ῥιμθησομενο-, αιτηθησομενο-,}$		τῦπ-η-σ-ο-μενο-

SECOND, OR OLDER, CONJUGATION (VERBS IN MI).

335. The second conjugation differs from the first in the inflexion of the imperfect tenses, present and past, and of the 2 aorist.

336. All the endings of the imperfect and 2 aor. tenses are added to the C. F. without connecting vowel except in the subj., where the long vowels ω and η , and the vowel ι , must be regarded as the sign of mood.

337. The endings peculiar to this conjugation are as follows. In the Active :—

Indic. Pres. imperf. 1 p. sing. $-\mu\acute{\iota}$; 3 p. sing. $-\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$, for $-\tau\acute{\iota}(\nu)$;
3 p. pl. $-\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$ for $-\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}(\nu)$.*

Past-imperf. and 2 aor. ; 3 p. pl. $-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (but see § 332).

Those verbs of this conjugation whose C. F. ends in a vowel, have that vowel lengthened before the endings of the sing. in the indic. act.

Subj. The endings of the singular in the past tenses (opt.) are, $-\eta\nu$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\eta$ (§ 245), instead of the ordinary forms. In the plural both forms are used.

Imper. The 2 p. sing. retains the ending $-\theta\acute{\iota}$; in Attic, however, this is generally rejected and the final vowel lengthened. In the 2 aor. a final ς represents this $\theta\acute{\iota}$.

Infin. The suffix is $-\nuαι$, from the earlier $-\μεναι$. In the 2 aor. the root-vowel is lengthened.

Partic. The nominative sing. of the active participle is formed by addition of ς to the C. F.

338. In the Middle and Passive :—

The pres. and past imperf. indic. and the pres. imperat. retain in the 2 p. sing. the old endings, $-\σαι$, $-\σο$, $-\σο$, without elision or contraction.

* Or, perhaps, originally, $-\sigmaαν\tau\acute{\iota}$, σ disappearing, as so often happens, between two vowels of which the first is short (§ 48) : thus, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, they are placing, would be deduced, through $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$, from $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\sigmaαν\tau\acute{\iota}$; and $-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, the ending of the 3 pl. in the past tenses, would be related to $-\σαν\tau\acute{\iota}$ of the present, exactly as $\sigma-\nu$ ($\sigma-\nu\tau$) of the 1st conj. to $-\ου\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ($\sigma-\nu\tau\acute{\iota}$). Hence also may, perhaps, be explained the apparently anomalous $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ and $\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (i. e. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa-\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\iota\delta-\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$), Attic forms of the 3 pl. present-perfect of $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa-$ and $\acute{\iota}\delta-$, for $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, they seem, and $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, they know. See § 298, n., and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 82.

339. Some verbs of this conjugation have an increased form in the imperfect tenses made from the C. F. by a reduplication consisting of the repetition of the initial consonant followed by *ι*: thus, *στα-*, *stand*; *θε-*, *place*; *έ-*, *let go, send*; *δο-*, *give*: increased forms *ιστα-* (for *σιστα-*), *τιθε-*, *ιέ-*, *διδο-*.

340. Another class consists of verbs which make their increased form by adding the syllable *νν*: as, *δεικ-* (*δῖκ-*) *shew*, increased form *δεικ-νν-*. Many verbs of this class apparently add *ννν* to the C. F., but in these words the first *ν* probably represents a lost final consonant: as, C. F. *έ-σ-* (*φέσ-*), *clothe*; *ζω-σ-*, *gird*; *σβε-σ-*, *quench*: increased forms, *έν-νν-*, *ζων-νν-*, *σβεν-νν-*. Compare *εσ-θητ-*, f. *clothing*, Lat. *vesti-*; *ζωσ-τηρ-*, m. *girdle*; and the 1 aor. *εσβεσά*, *I quenched* (§§ 48, 265, c.).

Words of this class belong to the conjugation of words in *μ* only in the imperfect tenses: *σβε-σ-* alone has a 2 aor. (intrans.). Even in the imperfect tenses many forms occur made from the C. F. in *νν* after the analogy of verbs in *ω*. The subj. is formed almost exclusively after that type.

341. The following tables contain those parts of these verbs in which they differ from verbs of the 1st conjugation.

Remarks.

342. In the imperfect tenses of *θε-* and *δο-* single forms occur, deduced from the C. F. *τιθε-*, *διδο-*, according to the rules of the 1st conjugation. It is not possible to decide, in some cases, on the claims of such forms to be admitted, as they are but of rare occurrence, and the MSS. are far from unanimous.

343. Three verbs of this conjugation—*θε-*, *place*; *έ-*, *send*; and *δο-*, *give*—have an anomalous 1 aor. indic. in *-κα*, *εθηκά*, *I placed*; *ήκă*, *I sent*; *εδωκά*, *I gave**: this form is exclusively used in the singular for the 2 aor., sometimes in the 3 p. plur., and yet more rarely in the dual and the other persons of the plur. In the other moods and the participle the 2 aor. alone is used in Attic Greek.

344. In the 2 aor. indic. of *στα-*, *stand*, the vowel of the root is lengthened throughout the tense. This tense is intransitive,

* These forms in *-κă*, *-κăς*, *-κε(ν)*, should perhaps be viewed as forms of the 2 aor. tense with the person-endings *ă*, *ăς*, *ε* (§ 298), *κ* being then inserted to prevent the concurrence of vowels as in the perf. act. (§ 298). See Ahrens, p. 97.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- ἰ-στα- stand.		
INDICATIVE.	<div>Present- Imperfect.</div> <div>Past- Imperfect.</div>	<div>S. ἰ-στη-μῖ ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη-σῖ(ν) D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-τον P. ἰ-σᾶ-μεν ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-σᾶ-σῖ(ν)</div> <div>S. ἰ-στη-ν ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-την P. ἰ-σᾶ-μεν ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-σᾶ-σᾶν</div>	<div>τῖ-θη-μῖ τῖ-θη-ς τῖ-θη-σῖ(ν) τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-μεν τῖ-θε-τε τῖ-θε-ᾶσῖ(ν)</div> <div>ε-τῖ-θη-ν ε-τῖ-θη-ς ε-τῖ-θη ε-τῖ-θε-τον ε-τῖ-θε-την ε-τῖ-θε-μεν ε-τῖ-θε-τε ε-τῖ-θε-σᾶν</div>
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<div>Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE).</div> <div>Past. (OPTATIVE).</div>	<div>S. ἰ-στω ἰ-σῑς ἰ-σῑ D.2. ἰ-σῑ-τον ἰ-σῑ-τον P. ἰ-στω-μεν ἰ-σῑ-τε ἰ-στω-σῖ(ν)</div> <div>S. ἰ-στα-ι-ν ἰ-στα-ι-ς ἰ-στα-ι D.2. ἰ-στα-ι-τον ἰ-στα-ι-την P. ἰ-στα-ι-μεν ἰ-στα-ι-τε ἰ-στα-ι-σᾶν</div>	<div>τῖ-θω τῖ-θῑς τῖ-θῑ τῖ-θη-τον τῖ-θη-τον τῖ-θω-μεν τῖ-θη-τε τῖ-θω-σῖ(ν)</div> <div>τῖ-θε-ι-ν τῖ-θε-ι-ς τῖ-θε-ι τῖ-θε-ι-τον τῖ-θε-ι-την τῖ-θε-ι-μεν τῖ-θε-ι-τε τῖ-θε-ι-σᾶν</div>
IMPERATIVE.	<div>S. 2. ἰ-στη ἰ-σᾶ-τω D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-των P. 2. ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-στα-ντων or ἰ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν</div>	<div>τῖ-θει τῖ-θε-τω τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-των τῖ-θε-τε τῖ-θε-ντων or τῖ-θε-τωσᾶν</div>	
INFINITIVE.	ἰ-σᾶ-ναι	τῖ-θε-ναι	
PARTICIPLE.	ἰ-στα-ντ-	τῖ-θε-ντ-	

δε- -θε- nce.	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δικ-) δεικ-νυ- shew.
or τιθεις	δι-δω-μι δι-δω-ς δι-δω-σι(ν) δι-δο-τον δι-δο-τον δι-δο-μεν δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ασι(ν)	δεικ-νυ-μι δεικ-νυ-ς δεικ-νυ-σι(ν) δεικ-νυ-τον δεικ-νυ-τον δεικ-νυ-μεν δεικ-νυ-τε δεικ-νυ-ασι(ν)
or { ε-τι-θουν ε-τι-θεις ε-τι-θει	ε-δι-δω-ν ε-δι-δω-ς ε-δι-δω ε-δι-δο-τον ε-δι-δο-την ε-δι-δο-μεν ε-δι-δο-τε ε-δι-δο-σαν	or { ε-δι-δουν ε-δι-δους ε-δι-δου ε-δεικ-νυ-ν ε-δεικ-νυ-ς ε-δεικ-νυ ε-δεικ-νυ-τον ε-δεικ-νυ-την ε-δεικ-νυ-μεν ε-δεικ-νυ-τε ε-δεικ-νυ-σαν
	δι-δω δι-δως δι-δω δι-δω-τον δι-δω-τον δι-δω-μεν δι-δω-τε δι-δω-σι(ν)	δεικ-νυ-ω δεικ-νυ-ης δεικ-νυ-η etc.
or { τι-θε-ι-τον τι-θε-ι-την τι-θε-ι-μεν τι-θε-ι-τε τι-θε-ι-εν	δι-δο-ιη-ν δι-δο-ιη-ς δι-δο-ιη δι-δο-ιη-τον δι-δο-ιη-την δι-δο-ιη-μεν δι-δο-ιη-τε δι-δο-ιη-σαν	or { δι-δο-ι-τον δι-δο-ι-την δι-δο-ι-μεν δι-δο-ι-τε δι-δο-ι-εν δεικ-νυ-οι-μι δεικ-νυ-οι-ς δεικ-νυ-οι etc.
	δι-δου δι-δο-τω δι-δο-τον δι-δο-των δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ντων or δι-δο-τωσαν	δεικ-νυ δεικ-νυ-τω δεικ-νυ-τον δεικ-νυ-των δεικ-νυ-τε δεικ-νυ-ντων or δεικ-νυ-τωσαν
	δι-δο-ναι	δεικ-νυ-ναι
	δι-δο-ντ-	δεικ-νυ-ντ-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- ἰ-στα- stand.	θε- τῖ-θε- place.
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	τῖ-θε-μαι τῖ-θε-σαι τῖ-θε-ται τῖ-θε-μεθον τῖ-θε-σθον τῖ-θε-σθον τῖ-θε-μεθᾶ τῖ-θε-σθε τῖ-θε-νται
	Past- Imperfect.	ε-τῖ-θε-μην ε-τῖ-θε-σο ε-τῖ-θε-το ε-τῖ-θε-μεθον ε-τῖ-θε-σθον ε-τῖ-θε-σθην ε-τῖ-θε-μεθᾶ ε-τῖ-θε-σθε ε-τῖ-θε-ντο
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE).	τῖ-θω-μαι τῖ-θῃ τῖ-θῇ-ται τῖ-θω-μεθον τῖ-θῇ-σθον τῖ-θῇ-σθον τῖ-θω-μεθᾶ τῖ-θῇ-σθε τῖ-θω-νται
	Past. (OPTATIVE).	τῖ-θε-ι-μην τῖ-θε-ι-ο τῖ-θε-ι-το τῖ-θε-ι-μεθον τῖ-θε-ι-σθον τῖ-θε-ι-σθην τῖ-θε-ι-μεθᾶ τῖ-θε-ι-σθε τῖ-θε-ι-ντο
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. ἰ-σταῖ-σο ἰ-στα-σθω D. 2. ἰ-στα-σθον ἰ-στα-σθων P. 2. ἰ-στα-σθε ἰ-στα-σθων οἱ ἰ-στα-σθωσᾶν	τῖ-θε-σο τῖ-θε-σθω τῖ-θε-σθον τῖ-θε-σθων τῖ-θε-σθε τῖ-θε-σθων οἱ τῖ-θε-σθωσᾶν
INFINITIVE.	ἰ-στα-σθαι	τῖ-θε-σθαι
PARTICIPLE.	ἰ-σταῖ-μενο-	τῖ-θε-μενο-

	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δικ-) δεικ-νυ- shew.
	δι-δο-μαι δι-δο-σαι δι-δο-ται δι-δο-μεθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-μεθα δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-νται	δεικ-νυ-μαι δεικ-νυ-σαι δεικ-νυ-ται δεικ-νυ-μεθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-μεθα δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-νται
	ε-δι-δο-μην ε-δι-δο-σο ε-δι-δο-το ε-δι-δο-μεθον ε-δι-δο-σθον ε-δι-δο-σθην ε-δι-δο-μεθα ε-δι-δο-σθε ε-δι-δο-ντο	ε-δεικ-νυ-μην ε-δεικ-νυ-σο ε-δεικ-νυ-το ε-δεικ-νυ-μεθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθην ε-δεικ-νυ-μεθα ε-δεικ-νυ-σθε ε-δεικ-νυ-ντο
	δι-δω-μαι δι-δω δι-δω-ται δι-δω-μεθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-μεθα δι-δω-σθε δι-δω-νται	δεικ-νυ-ω-μαι δεικ-νυ-η δεικ-νυ-ηται etc.
	δι-δο-ι-μην δι-δο-ι-ο δι-δο-ι-το δι-δο-ι-μεθον δι-δο-ι-σθον δι-δο-ι-σθην δι-δο-ι-μεθα δι-δο-ι-σθε δι-δο-ι-ντο	δεικ-νυ-οι-μην δεικ-νυ-οι-ο δεικ-νυ-οι-το etc.
	δι-δο-σο δι-δο-σθω δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθων δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-σθων οτ δι-δο-σθωσᾶν	δεικ-νυ-σο δεικ-νυ-σθω δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθων δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-σθων οτ δεικ-νυ-σθωσᾶν
	δι-δο-σθαι	δεικ-νυ-σθαι
	δι-δο-μενο-	δεικ-νυ-μενο-

ACTIVE.			
Greek C. F. English.	στα- stand.	θε- place.	δο- give
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-στη-ν ε-στη-ς ε-στη D.2. ε-στη-τον ε-στη-την P. ε-στη-μεν ε-στη-τε ε-στη-σᾶν	<div>singular not found</div> <div>ε-θε-τον ε-θε-την ε-θε-μεν ε-θε-τε ε-θε-σᾶν</div>	<div>singular not found</div> <div>ε-δο-τω ε-δο-την ε-δο-μεν ε-δο-τε ε-δο-σᾶν</div>
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<div>Pres. (SUBJ.)</div> S. στω στης etc., as in Imperfect.	θω θης etc., as in Imperf.	δω δως etc., as in Imperf.
	<div>Past. (OPTAT.)</div> S. στα-ιη-ν στα-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperfect.	θε-ιη-ν θε-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ιη-ν δο-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. στη-θῖ στη-τω D.2. στη-τον στη-των P.2. στη-τε στα-ντων or στη-τωσᾶν	θε-ς θε-τω θε-τον θε-των θε-τε θε-ντων or θε-τωσᾶν	δο-ς δο-τω δο-τον δο-των δο-τε δο-ντων or δο-τωσᾶν
INFINITIVE	στη-ναι	θει-ναι	δου-ναι
PARTICIPLE.	στα-ντ-	θε-ντ-	δο-ντ-

CONJUGATION OF THESE VERBS IN THE PERFECT

Future.	στησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	θησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	δωσ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.
1 Aorist.	εστησ-ᾶ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.	εθηκ-ᾶ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν) in Indicative Active only; very rarely in the Plural, especially in the 1 and 2nd persons	εδωκ-ᾶ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν)
Perfect.	<div>INDIC.</div> S. ἐστηκᾶ ἐστηκᾶς ἐστηκε(ν) D.2. ἐστηκᾶτον ἐστηκᾶτον P. ἐστηκᾶμεν ἐστηκᾶτε ἐστηκᾶσῖ(ν) etc.	τεθεικᾶ τεθεικᾶς etc.	δεδωκᾶ δεδωκᾶς etc.
	<div>IMPER.</div> S.2. ἐστηκε ἐστηκετω etc.	<div>or</div> <div>ἐσταῖθῖ ἐσταῖτω etc.</div>	
	<div>INFIN.</div> ἐστηκεναι	<div>or</div> ἐσᾶναι	δεδωκεναι
	<div>PART.</div> ἐστηκοτ-	<div>or</div> ἐστωτ-	δεδωκοτ-

	MIDDLE.		
o- ce.	στα- stand.	θε- place.	δο- give.
gular ound } ν ν ν ιν	στα- has no Second Aorist in the Middle Voice.	S. ε-θε-μην ε-θου ε-θε-το D. ε-θε-μεθον ε-θε-σθον ε-θε-σθην P. ε-θε-μεθα ε-θε-σθε ε-θε-ντο	ε-δο-μην ε-δου ε-δο-το ε-δο-μεθον ε-δο-σθον ε-δο-σθην ε-δο-μεθᾱ ε-δο-σθε ε-δο-ντο
a Imperf.		S. θω-μαι θῷ etc., as in Imperf.	δω-μαι δῷ etc., as in Imperf.
a Imperf.		S. θε-ι-μην θε-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ι-μην δο-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.
ν or ᾱν		S. 2. θου θε-σθω D. 2. θε-σθον θε-σθων P. 2. θε-σθε θε-σθων or θε-σθωσᾱν	δου δο-σθω δο-σθον δο-σθων δο-σθε δο-σθων or δο-σθωσᾱν
		θε-σθαι	δο-σθαι
		θε-μενο-	δο-μενο-

1 FUTURE, FIRST AORIST, AND PERFECT.

ς, -ει, etc.	στησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	θησ-ομαι, -ῃ, etc.	δωσ-ομαι, -ῃ, etc.
ς, -ε(ν) arely found and 2 Pers.	MID. εστησᾱμην εστησω, etc. PAS. εσταῖθ-ην, -ης, etc.	ετεθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.	εδοθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.
ς	ἑσταῖμαι ἑσταῖσαι etc.	τεθειμαι τεθεισαι etc.	δεδομαι δεδοσαι etc.
σαι σ-	ἑστασθαι ἑσταῖμενο-	τεθεισθαι τεθειμενο-	δεδοσθαι δεδομενο-

General View of the Conjugation of λυ-, loosen, and γ

		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.
IMPERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λυω γρᾶφω	λυομαι γρᾶφομαι	λυω γρᾶφω	λυῶμαι γρᾶφωμαι
	<i>Past.</i>	ελυον εγρᾶφον	ελυομην εγρᾶφομην	λυοιμῖ γρᾶφοιμῖ	λυοιμην γρᾶφοιμην
	<i>Future.</i>	[λῦσω γραψω]	λῦσομαι (Pass.) γραψομαι (Pass.)		P. λῦσοιμην γραψοιμην
PERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λελύκᾱ γεγρᾶφᾱ	λελύμαι γεγραμμαι	λελύκω γεγρᾶφω	λελύμενος ω γεγραμμένος ω
	<i>Past.</i>	ελελύκη εγεγρᾶφη	ελελύμην εγεγραμμήν	λελύκοιην γεγρᾶφοιην	λελύμενος ειην γεγραμμένος ειην
	<i>Future.</i>	[λελύκως εσομαι γεγρᾶφως εσομαι]	λελύσομαι γεγραψομαι		λελύσοιμην γεγραψοιμην
INDEFINITE.	<i>Present.</i>			λῦσω γραψω	M. λῦσωμαι γραψωμαι P. λῦθω γρᾶφω
	<i>Past.</i>	ελῦσᾱ εγραψᾱ	M. ελῦσᾶμην εγραψᾶμην P. ελῦθην εγρᾶφην	λῦσαιμῖ γραφαιμῖ	M. λῦσαιμην γραφαιμην P. λῦθειην γρᾶφειην
	<i>Future.</i>	λῦσω γραψω	M. λῦσομαι γραψομαι P. λῦθησομαι γρᾶφησομαι	λῦσοιμῖ γραφοιμῖ	M. λῦσοιμην γραφοιμην P. λῦθησοιμην γρᾶφησοιμην

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
ct.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.
	λυου γραῤφου	λυειν γραῤφειν λυειν γραῤφειν	λυεσθαι γραῤφεισθαι λυεσθαι γραῤφεισθαι P. λῡσεσθαι γραψεσθαι	λυων γραῤφων λυων γραῤφων	λυομενοι γραῤφομενος λυομενος γραῤφομενος P. λῡσομενος γραψομενος
ε δε]	λελῡσο γεγραψο	λελῡκεναι γεγραῤφεναι λελῡκεναι γεγραῤφεναι	λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι λελῡσεσθαι γεγραψεσθαι	λελῡκως γεγραῤφως λελῡκως γεγραῤφως	λελῡμενος γεγραμμενος λελῡμενος γεγραμμενος λελῡσομενος γεγραψομενος
ν	M. λῡσαι γραφαι P. λῡθητῐ γραῤφηθῐ	λῡσαι γραψαι λῡσαι γραψαι λῡσειν γραπειν	M. λῡσασθαι γραφασθαι P. λῡθηναι γραῤφηναι M. λῡσασθαι γραφασθαι P. λῡθηναι γραῤφηναι M. λῡσεσθαι γραψεσθαι P. λῡθησεσθαι γραῤφησεσθαι	 λῡσᾱς γραψᾱς λῡσων γραψων	 M. λῡσᾱμενος γραφᾱμενος P. λῡθεις γραῤφεις M. λῡσομενος γραψομενος P. λῡθησομενος γραῤφησομενος

like the tenses of the same form noticed in § 332. On the signification of the different tenses of *στα-*, see § 333.

345. In the perfect of *στα-* an aspirate remains as a trace of the reduplication, *έστηκᾶ* for *σεστηκᾶ*. In the past-perfect the forms without the augment are more common, *έστηκη* (or *-κειν*), *έστηκης* (or *-κεις*), etc.; but *είστηκη*, etc., also occur. Of these tenses many forms are often syncopated, or, rather, are made without the insertion of *κ* (§ 290): as, *έσταᾶμεν*, *έσταᾶτε*, etc., for *έστηκᾶμεν*, etc., in the present-perf.; *έσταᾶσαν* for *έστηκεσαν* in the 3 p. pl. of the past-perf.; *έστωμεν*, *έσταιην*, etc., for *έστηκωμεν*, *έστηκοιην*, etc., in the subjunctive; *έσταᾶναι*, for *έστηκεναι*, in the infin.; *έστωτ-*, for *έστηκοτ-*, in the part. (N. S. *έστως*, *έστωσᾶ*, *έστος*). In like manner are made many forms of the perfect tenses of *θᾶν-*, *die*, and *βα-*, *go*.

346. As the perfect of *στα-*, *έστηκᾶ*, *I stand*, has the force of a new present (intrans.), a future is formed from it, *έστηξῶ*, *I shall stand*.

347. In the perfect of *θε-* and *έ-*, the vowel is irregularly lengthened into *ει*, not *η*. The vowel of *στα-*, and *δο-*, remains short in the perf. and 1 aor. passive, and the vowel of *θε-* and *έ-* in the 1 aor. pass.

348. In the present tenses subj. of *δο-*, the vowel *ο*, instead of undergoing contraction with the termination, is lengthened, and then absorbs the following vowel, *δίδῳς* (imperf.), *δῳς* (indef.) not *δίδοις*, *δοις*, etc.

Verbal Adjectives.

349. The verbal adjectives are a kind of participles.

350. The first class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding the syllable *-το* to the C. F. of the verb. In meaning they either correspond to the Latin participles in *-to*, or convey the idea of *possibility*: thus from C. F. *λυ-*, *loosen*, is formed the verbal adjective *λῦτο-* (m. n.; *λῦτα-*, f.), *loosened*, or *able to be loosened* (in Latin *soluto-* or *solubili-*).

351. The second class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding *-τεο* to the C. F. of the verb. These have the signification of *necessity*, corresponding to the Latin participle in *-ndo*: as, *λῦτεο-* (*λῦτεα-*, f.), *solvendo-*, *λῦτεον εστίν*, *one must loosen*.

352. Final consonants undergo the usual modifications before these endings: final vowels are, generally, lengthened as before other endings beginning with a consonant.

CONJUGATION OF AN ACTIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.*

353. C.F. γράφ-, *write*.

Principal parts: γράφ-, γραψ-, γεγράψ-, ε-γραψα-.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect Tense, γράφ-.

As a present-imperfect, *am* — *ing*:

Γραμμαῖτᾱ προς τον πατέρα μου *I am writing to my father.*

γράφω,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα σου *You† are writing to your father.*

γραφεις,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα εαυτου *He is writing to his father.*

γραφει,

γραμματα προς τους πατερᾱς ἡμων *We are writing to our fathers.*

γραφομεν,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας ὑμων *You are writing to your fathers.*

γραφετε,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας εαντων γραφουσιν, *They are writing to their fathers.*

των γραφουσιν,

354. ——— as a present, including past time, *have been* — *ing*:

πολυν ηδη χρονον γραφω, *I have been writing now a long time.*

πολυν ηδη χρονον γραφεις, *You have been writing now a long time.*

etc.

etc.

355. ——— as a present of custom:

εγω εν διφθερα γραφω,

I‡ write on parchment.

συ εν βυβλω γραφεις,

You write on papyrus.

εκεινος εν πινακι γραφει,

He writes on a tablet.

etc.

etc.

* It has not been thought necessary to include the persons of the Dual in the following sections. The translation will always be the same as that of the corresponding persons of the Plural, with the substitution of *You two*, *They two*, and (in the Middle and Passive) *We two*, for *You*, *They*, *We*.

† Or, *thou art writing to thy father.*

‡ With an emphasis on the pronouns, *I*, *you*, *he*, etc. In Greek, as in Latin, the nominatives of the personal pronouns are not generally used, unless by way of emphasis or contrast.

356. ——— in a dependent clause after a present :

ὄρας ὅτι ταυτᾶ σοι γράφω ; *Do you see that I am writing this for you?*

ὄρας ὅτι ταυτ' ἐμοὶ γράφεις ; *Do you see that you are writing this for me?*

etc.

etc.

357. ——— in a dependent clause after a past, translated by a past :

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράφω, § *They said that I was writing in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράφεις, *They said that you were writing in vain.*
etc. etc.

358. ——— in an indirect question after a present :

οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι γράφω, *I do not know what I am writing.*

οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅ τι γράφεις, *You do not know what you are writing.*
etc. etc.

359. ——— in an indirect question after a past, translated by a past :

ἤπορουν τί γράφω, § *They were in doubt what I was writing.*

ἤπορεν τι γράφεις, *He was in doubt what you were writing.*
etc. etc.

360. *Past-Imperfect Tense, ἐγράψ-.*

As a past-imperfect, *was* ———ing:

ἐγράψον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *I was writing when the boy came in.*

εἶγραφες ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *You were writing when the boy came in.*

εἶγραφεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *He was writing when the boy came in.*

εἶγραφομεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *We were writing when the boy came in.*

εἶγραφετε ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *You were writing when the boy came in.*

εἶγραφον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *They were writing when the boy came in.*

361. ——— as a past tense, including time preceding, *had been* ———ing :

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ἐγράψον, *I had been then writing a long time.*

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον εἶγραφες, *You had been then writing a long time.*
etc. etc.

§ The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: §§ 379,

380.

362. ——— as a past tense of custom :

εγω εν διφθερα αει εγραφον,	<i>I always wrote* on parchment.</i>
συ εν βυβλω αει εγραφες,	<i>You always wrote on papyrus.</i>
etc.	etc.

363. ——— in hypotheses known to be unreal ;

a. of present time :

ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφον,	<i>If it were not necessary, I should not be writing.</i>
ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφες,	<i>If it were not necessary, you would not be writing.</i>
etc.	etc.

b. of past time, and implying duration or repetition :

ει θεμις ην, εγραφον αν αν̃ πασ- αν̃ ημεραν,	<i>Had it been lawful, I should have written every day.</i>
etc.	etc.

364. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *shall, will*, and by a present after ει :

ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψω,	<i>If all is well, I shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψεις,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψει,	<i>If all is well, he will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψομεν,	<i>If all is well, we shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψετε,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψουσιν,	<i>If all is well, they will write to-morrow.</i>

365. ——— by *should, would*, in a dependent clause after a past :

ηπειλησα̃ οτι̃ αυτικα̃ γραψω,†	<i>I threatened that I should write at once.</i>
ηπειλησα̃ οτι̃ αυτικα̃ γραψεις,	<i>I threatened that you would write at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

* Or, *used to write*.

† The future subjunctive is also used in this construction: § 386.

366. — by a present after *ὅπως* :
μελησει τῷ πατρὶ ὅπως γράψω, My father will see to it that I write-
etc. etc.

367. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγράφ-.*

Translated by *have* — *en* :

παντᾷ ακριβῶς γεγράφᾱ, I have written everything accurately.
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραφέας, You have written everything accurately.
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραφεν, He has written everything accurately.
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραφέμεν, We have written everything accurately.
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραφέατε, You have written everything accurately.
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραφέασιν, They have written everything accurately.

368. *Past-Perfect Tense, εγεγράφε-.*

Translated by *had* — *en* :

<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, I had</i>
<i>γράφῃ,</i>	<i>written the speech.</i>
<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, you had</i>
<i>γραφῆς,</i>	<i>written the speech.</i>
<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, he had</i>
<i>γραφῆι,</i>	<i>written the speech.</i>
<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, we had</i>
<i>γραφειμεν,</i>	<i>written the speeches.</i>
<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, you had</i>
<i>γραφειτε,</i>	<i>written the speeches.</i>
<i>ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε-</i>	<i>When this happened, they had</i>
<i>γραφεσᾶν,</i>	<i>written the speeches.</i>

369. *Aorist Tense, ε-γραψα-.*

Translated by an English past :

χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱ, Yesterday I wrote to the merchant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶς, Yesterday you wrote to the mer-
chant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψεν, Yesterday he wrote to the merchant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶμεν, Yesterday we wrote to the merchant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψάτε, Yesterday you wrote to the mer-
chant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶν, Yesterday they wrote to the mer-
chant.

370. — by an English past-perfect (after *επει, επειδη, etc.*) :
επειδη παντ' εγραψα, ανεπαυσάμην, When I had written all, I rested.
επειδη παντ' εγραψας, ανεπαυσω, When you had written all, you
rested.

επειδη παντ' εγραφεν, ανεπαυσάτο, When he had written all, he rested.
etc. etc.

371. — in hypotheses known to be unreal, of past time :
ει εκελευσās, εγραψ' αν, If you had ordered, I should have written.
ει εκελευσεν, εγραψας αν, If he had ordered, you would have written.
ει εκελευσā, εγραφεν αν, If I had ordered, he would have written.
etc. etc.

372. — in an indirect question, by *had —en* (after a past) :
ηρωτā τί προς τον εμπορον εγραψα, He asked what I had written*
to the merchant.
etc. etc.

373.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present-Imperfect Tense, γράφ-.*Translated by *may* (object) :

<i>γράφιδά μοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives me a style, that I may</i>
<i>γράφω,</i>	<i>write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφίδα σοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives you a style, that you</i>
<i>γραφῆς,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφίδα αὐτῷ δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives him a style, that he</i>
<i>γραφῇ,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφιδās ἡμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives us styles, that we may</i>
<i>γραφώμεν,</i>	<i>write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφιδας ὑμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives you styles, that you</i>
<i>γραφῆτε,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφιδας αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον</i>	<i>He gives them styles, that they</i>
<i>γράφωσιν,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>

374. — by *might* (object), after a past :
γραφίδα μοι ἔδωκεν, ἵνα ῥαον He gave me a style, that I
γράφω,† might write more easily.
etc. etc.

* The past subjunctive of the same tense is (very rarely) found in this construction.

† The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: § 381.

375. — by a present indic. (after εἰ, etc.):

εἰ περὶ πολλῶν γράφω, τάχ'	<i>If I write about many things,</i>
ἄπειρηκώς εἶσομαι,	<i>I shall soon be tired.</i>
ὅταν περὶ πολλῶν γράφῃς, τάχ'	<i>Whenever you write about many</i>
ἄπαγορευεῖς,	<i>things, you soon grow tired.</i>
ὅστις περὶ πολλῶν γράφῃ, τάχ'	<i>Whoever writes about many</i>
ἀπαγορευεῖ,	<i>things, soon grows tired.</i>
ἕως ἂν γράφωμεν, σιγῶμεν,	<i>As long as we are writing, we</i>
	<i>are silent.</i>
etc.	etc.

376. — by a present indic. (after μή):

φοβουμαι μὴ μάτην γράφω,	<i>I fear that I am writing* in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

377. — by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

πῶς περὶ τούτων γράφω ;	<i>How am I to write about this ?</i>
οὐδὲν ἔχεις ὃ τί γράφῃς,	<i>You have nothing to write.</i>
πῶς οὖν τίς περὶ τούτων γράφῃ ;†	<i>How, then, is any one to write</i>
	<i>about this ?</i>
etc.	etc.

378. — by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1st pers. only :

ἔφερε δὴ, πάντα πρὸς αὐτὸν γράφω,	<i>Come, then, let me write every-</i>
	<i>thing to him.</i>
μὴ γράφωμεν,	<i>Let us not write (be writing).</i>

379. *Past-Imperfect Tense, γράφ-*

Translated by a past indic. (conversion of indic. §§ 356, 357):

εἶπον ὅτι μάτην γράφοιμι,	<i>They said that I was writing in vain.</i>
εἶπον ὅτι ματην γράφοις,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
εἶπον ὅτι ματην γράφοι,	<i>They said that he was writing in vain.</i>
εἶπον ὅτι ματην γράφοιμεν,	<i>They said that we were writing in vain.</i>
εἶπον ὅτι ματην γράφοιτε,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
εἶπον ὅτι ματην γράφοιεν,	<i>They said that they were writing in vain.</i>

* Or, less commonly, *shall be writing*.

† This use of the pres. subj. to express deliberation, is confined to the 1st and 3rd persons, except in a dependent sentence. As an interrogative, it is more frequent in the 1st than in the 3rd person.

380. — by a past indic. in an indirect question (conversion of indic. §§ 358, 359) :

ηροντο ει προς τον γεροντᾱ γραφ-	<i>They asked if I was writing* to</i>
οιμι,	<i>the old man.</i>
etc.	etc.

381. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres. subj. § 373) :

γραφίδα μοι εδωκεν, ινα ρᾶον	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γραφοιμι,	<i>write more easily.</i>
etc.	etc.

382. — by a past indic. (conversion of pres. subj. § 375) :

προειπεν ὅτι, ει περι πολλων γραφ-	<i>He foretold that, if I wrote about</i>
οιμι, ταχ' απειρηκως εσοιμην,	<i>many things, I should soon be</i>
	<i>tired.</i>
ειπεν ὅτι ὅστις περι πολλων γραφ-	<i>He said that whoever wrote about</i>
οι, ταχ' απαγορευοι,	<i>many things, soon grew tired.</i>
etc.	etc.

383. — by a past indic., to express repetition (in a secondary clause) :

ὅποτε γραφοιμι, ὁ παις επεσκο-	<i>Whenever I was writing, the</i>
πει,†	<i>boy looked on.</i>
etc.	etc.

384. — by *were to, ... would* (hypothesis) :

ει κελευοις, ἡδεως αν γραφοιμι,	<i>If you were to order, I would</i>
	<i>gladly write.</i>
ει κελευοι, ἡδεως αν γραφοις,	<i>If he were to order, you would</i>
	<i>gladly write.</i>
etc.	etc.

385. — by *may*, to express a wish :

ᾄει τᾱ κάλᾱ γραφοιμι !	<i>May I always write good news !</i>
etc.	etc.

386. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *should, would* (conversion of indic., §§ 364, 365) :

ηπειλησᾱ ὅτι αυτικᾱ γραψοιμι,	<i>I threatened that I should write</i>
	<i>at once.</i>

* Or, *was to write* (conversion of pres. subj. § 377).

† As far as the relative clause is concerned, this is virtually a particular case of the preceding usage. Compare the construction so common in Livy, e. g. xxi. 11: *latius quam qua cæderetur ruebat*.

ηπειλησᾶς ὅτι αὐτὶκα γράψοις,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησεν ὅτι αὐτὶκα γράψοι,	<i>He threatened that he would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησᾶμεν ὅτι αὐτὶκα γράψοιμεν,	<i>We threatened that we should write at once.</i>
ηπειλησάτε ὅτι αὐτὶκα γράψοιτε,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησᾶν ὅτι αὐτὶκα γράψοιεν,	<i>They threatened that they would write at once.</i>

387. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-.*

After εἰν, etc., to express a completed action :

εἰν γεγράψω ἀναπαυομαι,	<i>If I have finished writing, I rest.</i>
ὅτ᾿αν γεγραψῇς ἀναπαυῃ,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
ὅς ᾗν γεγραψῇ ἀναπαυεται,	<i>Whoever has finished writing, rests.</i>
εἰν γεγραφωμεν ἀναπαυομεθα,	<i>If we have finished writing, we rest.</i>
ὅτ᾿αν γεγραψῇτε ἀναπαυεσθε,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
οἱ ᾗν γεγραφωσῶν ἀναπαυονται,	<i>Whoever have finished writing, rest.</i>

388. *Past-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-.*

Translated by *had* — *en* (conversion of a perf. indic., § 367) :

ηγγείλᾶν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιην,	<i>They brought word that I had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραψοῖς,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραψοῖη,	<i>They brought word that he had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραψοίμεν,	<i>They brought word that we had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραψοίτε,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραψοίεν,	<i>They brought word that they had finished writing.</i>

389. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of a pres.-perf. subj., § 387) :

εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ πάντα γεγραψοίην, ἀναπαυοίμην,	<i>He said that, if (when) I had finished writing, I rested.</i>
etc.	etc.

390. *Present-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Subj.), γραψα-.Translated by *may* (object) :

γραψιδᾶ μοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving me a style, that I</i>
τον γεροντᾶ γραψω,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραψιδα σοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς τον	<i>He is giving you a style, that you</i>
γεροντα γραψῃς,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραψιδα αὐτῷ δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving him a style, that he</i>
τον γεροντα γραψῇ,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραψιδᾶς ἡμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving us styles, that we</i>
τον γεροντα γραψωμεν,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραψιδας ὑμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving you styles, that you</i>
τον γεροντα γραψῆτε,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραψιδας αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving them styles, that</i>
τον γεροντα γραψωσῖν,	<i>they may write to the old man.</i>

391. ——— by *might* (object), after a past :

γραψιδα μοι ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πρὸς σε	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γραψω,	<i>write to you.</i>
etc.	etc.

392. ——— by *have* ———*en* (after relative pronouns and conjunctions with ἄν) :

ἐπειδᾶν ταυτᾶ γραψω, ἅπειμῖ,	<i>When I have written this, I</i>
	<i>shall go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γραψῃς, ἀπει,	<i>When you have written this, you</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γραψῇ, ἀπεισιν,	<i>When he has written this, he</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
etc.	etc.

393. ——— by a present indic., in a conditional clause with *αν*.*

εἰν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον μου γραψω,	<i>If I write to my brother, he</i>
αὐτικα παῖρεσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
εἰν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον σου γραψῃς,	<i>If you write to your brother, he</i>
αὐτικα παρῆσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

394. ——— by *shall, will* (after μη) :

φοβεται μη ματην γραψω,	<i>He is afraid that I shall write in vain.</i>
φοβεται μη ματην γραψῃς,	<i>He is afraid that you will write in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

* This is a particular case of the preceding use, though the English translation differs: the Latin would employ the future-perfect, *scripsero*, &c., in both cases.

395. ——— by *am to* or *to* (deliberative) :

ἄπορω ὅπως γράψω ἃ νοῶ,* *I am at a loss how to write what I think.*

οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅπως γράψῃς ἃ νοεῖς, *You do not know how to write what you think.*

etc.

etc.

396. ——— by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1 pers. only :

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψω, *Come, then, let me write to the old man.*

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψωμεν, *Come, then, let us write to the old man.*

397. ——— as an imperative (only with *μη*, § 407) :

μη γράψῃς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μηδεὶς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψῃ, *Let no one write to the old man.*

μη γράψῃτε πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μη γράψωσιν πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Let them not write to the old man.*

398. *Past-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Opt.), γράψα-.

Translated by a past-perfect indic. (conversion of aor. indic., § 369) :

εἶπεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμι, *He said that I had written in vain.*

εἶπᾶς ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶς, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψειεν, *I said that he had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμεν, *They said that we had written in vain.*

εἶπατε ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιτε, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπομεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶν, *We said that they had written in vain.*

399. ——— by *was to*, *to* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 395) :

ἠποροῦν ὅ τι πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψαιμι, *I was at a loss what to write to the merchant.*

ἠρόντο εἰ πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψειεν, *They asked if he was to write† to the merchant.*

etc.

etc.

* Compare § 377: and on the difference between the aorist and the imperfect in this and similar cases, see the Syntax. The introduction of ἄπορω, etc., as they are in the present, has no effect on either mood or tense.

† Or, very rarely, *if he had written*; but the aor. indic. is almost invariably used in such a case: see § 372.

400. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 390) :

γραφίδα μοι έδωκεν, ίνα προς τον	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γεροντα γραψαιμι,	<i>write to the old man.</i>
etc.	etc.

401. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 392) :

‘υπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ-	<i>He promised that, when I had</i>
αιμι, απιοιην,	<i>written this, I should go away.</i>
υπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ-	<i>He promised that, when you had</i>
ειας, απιοις,	<i>written this, you should go</i>
	<i>away.</i>
etc.	etc.

402. — by a past indic., to express repetition in a secondary clause :

ειποτε περι εμαυτου γραψαιμι,	<i>If ever I wrote (had written)</i>
εθαυμαζεν,	<i>about myself, he was surprised.</i>
etc.	etc.

403. — by *were to*, ... *would* (hypothesis) :

ει προς τον αδελφον μου γραψαι-	<i>If I were to write (or, If I wrote)</i>
μι, αυτικ’ αν παρ᾽γενοιτο,	<i>to my brother, he would come</i>
	<i>at once.</i>
ει προς τον αδελφον σου γραψειας,	<i>If you were to write to your bro-</i>
αυτικ’ αν παραγενοιτο,	<i>ther, he would come at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

404. — by *may* (expressing a wish) :

ταχᾶ σοι τα καλα γραψαιμι !	<i>May I soon write you good news !</i>
μηποτε τα κακᾶ γραψειας !	<i>May you never write bad news !</i>
etc.	etc.

405. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tense, γραφ-.

Of a present, or continuous, or repeated action :

γραφε,	<i>Write ! or, go on writing !</i>
γραφετω,	<i>Let him write, etc.</i>
γραφετε,	<i>Write ! etc.</i>
γραφοντων,	<i>Let them write, etc.</i>

412. — by *from* — *ing* (after words of hindering, etc.) :
 ουδεν με κωλύσει γραφειν, *Nothing shall hinder me from writing.*

413. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *will* (*would*) :

ὑπισχνουμαι η μην γραφειν, *I promise that I will really write.*
 ηλπίζον αυτον πολλᾶκις γραφειν, *I hoped that he would often write.*

414. *Perfect Tense, γεγραφ-.*

Translated by *has* (*had*) — *en* :

φησὶ παντᾶ γεγραῤῥφεναι, *He says that he has written (i. e. has finished writing) all.*
 εφη παντα γεγραφεναι, *He said that he had written all.*

415. *Aorist Tense, γραψα-.*

Of a single act (in contrast with § 409) :

αισχρον εστι ταυτα γραψαι, or } *It is disgraceful to write this.*
 το ταυτα γραψαι αισχρον εστιν, }

416. Of an act anterior to the time of the governing verb (in contrast with § 410) :

φησιν ἐμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He says that I wrote this.*
 εφη ἐμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He said that I had written this.*

417. PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect Tense, γραῤῥοντ-.

With the article, translated by *the* — *er* :

Nom. ὁ γραῤῥων (ἡ γραῤῥουσᾶ), *The writer (i. e. The man who is writing, or who habitually writes).*

Gen. του γραῤῥοντος, *Of the writer.*
 etc. etc.

418. Translated by — *ing* :

ταυτα γραῤῥων εσῑγα, *He was silent while writing this.*

419. — by an English indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, *seeing*, etc.) :

οιδαῤῥ ματην γραῤῥων, *I know that I am writing in vain.*
 ουκ ηδεσᾶν ματην γραῤῥοντες, *They did not know that they were writing in vain.*

— or with a pronoun in the accus. :

ὁρω σε ματην γραῤῥοντᾶ, *I see that you are writing in vain.*

420. *Future Tense, γραψοντ-.*Translated by *to* —, *intending to* — :

παρηλθον τουτο το ψηφισμᾶ γραψ- *I came forward to write (i. e.*
ων, *propose) this decree.*

421. *Perfect Tense, γεγραφοτ-.*

παντα γεγραφως ηδεως απειμι, *Now that I have written all, I*
will gladly go away.

422. *Aorist Tense, γραψαντ-.*

With the article :

Nom. ὁ γραψᾶς, *The writer (i. e. the man who wrote).*

Gen. του γραψαντος; *Of the writer.*

etc.

etc.

423. Translated by *having* —en, or *after* —ing :

προς τον αδελφον γραψας απηλ- *After writing to his brother, he*
θεν, *went away; or, He wrote to*
his brother, and then went
away.

424. — by an indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, etc.) :

ουκ οίδα ταυτᾶ γραψας, *I do not know that I wrote that.*
ειδον σε πολλα ματην γραψαντᾶ, *I saw that you had written much*
in vain.

425. *VERBAL ADJECTIVE, γραπτεο-.*

γραπτεον εστι μοι ταυτα τα ψη- *I must write (propose) these de-*
φισματᾶ, *crees.*

γραπτεον εστι σοι ταυτα τα ψη- *You must write these decrees.*
φισματᾶ,

γραπτεον εστιν ημιν ταυτα τα ψη- *We must write these decrees.*
φισματα,

etc.

etc.

CONJUGATION, IN THE FIRST PERSON, OF A REFLEC-
TIVE, OF A DEPONENT, AND OF A PASSIVE VERB,
WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

426. *τρεπ- (m.), turn oneself, take to flight.**δεχ- (m.), receive.**λυ- (p.), be loosened, be released.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect.

τρεπομαι, *I am turning myself.*
 δεχομαι, *I am receiving.*
 λυομαι, *I am being released.*

427. *Past-Imperfect.*

ετρεπομην, *I was turning myself.*
 εδεχομην, *I was receiving.*
 ελυομην, *I was being released.*

428. *Future.*

τρεψομαι, *I shall turn myself.*
 δεξομαι, *I shall receive.*
 λυσομαι, *I shall be (once and again) released.* (Fut.-Imperf.)*
 λυθησομαι, *I shall be released. (Fut.-Indef.)*

429. *Present-Perfect.*

τετραμμαι, *I have turned myself (am in full flight).*
 δεδεγμαι, *I have received (am in possession of).*
 λελυμαι, *I have been released (am free).*

430. *Past-Perfect.*

ετετραμμην, *I had turned myself (was in full flight).*
 εδεδεγμην, *I had received (was in possession of).*
 ελελυμην, *I had been released (was free).*

431. *Future-Perfect.*

τετραψομαι, *I shall have turned myself (shall be in full flight).*
 δεδεξομαι, *I shall have received (shall be in possession of).*
 λελυσομαι, *I shall have been released (shall be free).*

432. *Aorist.*

ετραπομην, *I turned myself (took to flight).†*
 εδεξαμην, *I received.*
 ελυθην, *I was released.*

* On the distinction between these two forms of the future passive, see § 281. It has not been thought necessary to give the fut.-imperf. and fut.-perf. in the other moods.

† This verb also possesses a 1st aor. mid., ετραψαμην, etc., which is used to mean, *I caused to turn from me, I put to flight.*

433.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

Present-Imperfect.

φοβείται μη τρεπωμαι, *He is afraid that I am turning myself.*
 φοβείται μη τί δεχωμαι, *He is afraid that I am receiving something.*
 φοβείται μη λυωμαι, *He is afraid that I am being released.*

434.

Past-Imperfect.

ειπον ὅτι τρεποιμην, *They said that I was turning myself.*
 ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεχοιμην, *They said that I was receiving nothing.*
 ειπον ὅτι λυοιμην, *They said that I was being released.*

435.

Future.

προειπον ὅτι τρεψοιμην, *I gave out that I should turn myself.*
 προειπον ὡς ουδεν δεξοιμην, *I gave out that I should receive nothing.*
 προειπον ὅτι λυθσοιμην, *I gave out that I should be released.*

436.

Present-Perfect.

εἰν τετραμμενος ὦ διωκουσῖν, *If† I have turned myself (am in full flight), they pursue.*
 εἰν τι δεδεγμενος ὦ θαυμαζουσῖν, *If I have received (am in possession of) anything, they wonder.*
 εἰν λελυμμενος ὦ λυπουνται, *If I have been released (am free), they are grieved.*

437.

Past-Perfect.

ειπον ὅτι τετραμμενος ειην, *They said that I had turned myself (was in full flight).*
 ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεδεγμενος ειην, *They said that I had received (was in possession of) nothing.*
 ειπον ὅτι λελυμμενος ειην, *They said that I had been released (was free).*

438.

Aorist (Pres.-Indef.).

ουκ εχω ὅποι τράπωμαι, *I know not whither to turn myself.*
 ουδεν εστῖν ὃ τι δεξωμαι, *There is nothing for me to receive.*
 ἄπορω ὅπως λυθω, *I am at a loss how I am to be released.*

* For the various modes of translating the subjunctive, see §§ 373—404.

† i.e. *If ever, whenever.*

439.

Aorist (Past-Indef.).

οὐκ εἶχον ὅποι τράποιμην,
οὐδεν ἦν ὃ τι δεξαιμην,
ἠπορουν ὅπως λυθῆιμην,

*I knew not whither to turn myself.
There was nothing for me to receive.
I was at a loss how I was to be released.*

440.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

τρέπου, *Turn yourself!*
δεχου, *Receive!*
λυου, *Be released!*

441.

Perfect.

λελύσο,* *Be free!*

442.

Aorist.

τράπου, *Turn yourself!†*
δεξαι, *Receive!*
λύθητι, *Be released!*

443.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

τρέπεσθαι, *To turn oneself.*
δεχεσθαι, *To receive.*
λυεσθαι, *To be released.*

444.

Future.

ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς τρέψεσθαι, *There is hope that they will turn themselves.*
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς δεξεσθαι τι, *There is hope that they will receive something.*
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς λυθῆσεσθαι, *There is hope that they will be released.*

445.

Perfect.

τετραφθαι, *To have turned oneself (be in full flight).*
δεδεχθαι, *To have received (be in possession).*
λελυσθαι, *To have been released (be free).*

* Middle verbs, like active verbs, can seldom have a perfect imperative. † occurs in a peculiar signification.

446.

Aorist.

τράπεσθαι,	<i>To turn oneself.*</i>
δεξασθαι,	<i>To receive.</i>
λύθηναι,	<i>To be released.</i>

447.

PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect.

τρεπομενο-,	<i>Turning oneself.</i>
δεχομενο-,	<i>Receiving.</i>
λυομενο-,	<i>Being released.</i>

448.

Future.

τρεψομενο-,	<i>About to turn oneself.</i>
δεξομενο-,	<i>About to receive.</i>
λύθησομενο-,	<i>About to be released.</i>

449.

Perfect.

τετραμμενο-,	<i>Having turned oneself.</i>
δεδεγμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λελύμενο-,	<i>Having been released.</i>

450.

Aorist.

τράπομενο-,	<i>Having turned myself.</i>
δεξάμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λύθεντ-,	<i>Having been released.†</i>

451.

VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

λύτεος ἐστὶ μοι ὁ δεσμωτής,	<i>I must release the prisoner.‡</i>
λυτεοὶ εἰσὶν ἡμῖν οἱ δεσμῶται,	<i>We must release the prisoners.</i>
λυτεᾶ ἐστὶ σοὶ ἡ γυνή,	<i>You must release the woman.</i>
λυταὶ εἰσιν ὑμῖν αἱ γυναῖκες,	<i>You must release the women.</i>
etc.	etc.

* For the distinction between the aorist and imperfect of the imperative and infinitive, see the corresponding parts of γραφ-.

† For the distinction between the perf. and aor. participles, compare the following sentences: λελύμενος παντὰ τόλμα ποιῆν, *Now that he is free, he dares to do everything*; λύθεις ἀπηλθεν οἰκᾶδε, *On being released, he went away home*.

‡ Literally, *The prisoner is to be released by me*. For the active construction of verbals in τεο-, see § 425.

SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS CONJUGATED.

452.

εσ-, *be*.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Past-Imperf.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>S.</i> εἰμῖ, <i>I am.</i>	<i>S.</i> ἦν or ἦ (also ἡμην) } <i>I was.</i>	<i>S.</i> εσομαι, <i>I shall be.</i>
εἰ	ἦσθᾶ	εσῆ (-εἰ)
ἐστὶ(ν)	ἦν	ἐσται
<i>D.2.</i> ἐστον	<i>D.2.</i> ἦστον or ἦτον	<i>D.</i> εσομεθον
ἐστον	ἦστην or ἦτην	ἐσεσθον
		ἐσεσθον
<i>P.</i> ἐσμεν	<i>P.</i> ἡμεν	<i>P.</i> εσομεθᾶ
ἐστε	ἦσθε or ἦτε	ἐσεσθε
εἰσὶ(ν)	ἦσᾶν	ἐσονται

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. S. ὦ, ἦς, ἦ. *D.* ἦτον, ἦτον. *P.* ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσῖ(ν).

Past. S. εἶην, εἶης, εἶη. *D.* εἶητον, εἶητην. *P.* εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησᾶν
or εἶεν. Also, but less commonly, εἶτον, εἶμεν, etc.

IMPER. S. ἴσθῖ, ἐστω. *D.* ἐστον, ἐστων. *P.* ἐστε, ἐστωσᾶν or ον-
των, less commonly ἐστων.

INFIN. εἶναι. *PART.* οντ- (*N. S.* ὦν, ουσᾶ, ον).

453.

ι- (*I. F.* εἰ-), *go*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.-Imp. S. εἰμῖ, εἰ, εἰσὶ(ν).* *D.* ἴτον, ἴτον. *P.* ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἰᾶσῖ(ν).
This tense is generally used as a future in the
indicative.

Past-Imp. S. ἦειν or ἦᾶ, ἦεις or ἦεισθᾶ, ἦει(ν). *D.* ἦειτον or ἦτον, ἦειτην
or ἦτην. *P.* ἦειμεν or ἦμεν, ἦειτε or ἦτε, ἦεσαν.
The shorter forms are more common.

SUBJ. Pres. ὦ, ἦς, etc. *Past.* ἰοίμῖ or ἰοίην, ἰοῖς, ἰοῖ, etc.

IMPER. S. ἴθῖ, ἴτω. *D.* ἴτον, ἴτων. *P.* ἴτε, ἰοντων or ἴτωσᾶν.

INFIN. ἰεῖναι. *PART.* ἰοντ- (*N. S.* ὶων, ἰουσᾶ, ἰον).

* Thus accented — εἴμι, εἴ, εἴσιν; and so distinguished from the identical forms of εσ-, *be*, which are enclitic (εἰμί, εἴσιν), except the 2 p. εἴ, *thou art*.

454. ε- (I. F. 'ιε-), *let go, send*.

This verb is conjugated like *θε-* (τιθε-), *place*, save that the ε of the reduplication in the imperf. tenses is generally long in Attic; 'ιημι, 'ιεναι, 'ιεντι, etc.; and that the 3 plur. indic. pres. is *ιᾶσιν*(ν), not *ιᾶσιν*(ν). In the 2 aor. act. and mid. and the 1 aor. pass. the augment, which, however, is often neglected, is made in-ει, not η (§ 251); ἄν-ειμεν, *we sent up*; ἄφειθην (or without augment ἄφειθην), *I was let go*. The simple verb is comparatively rare, and many parts occur only in compounds.

455. *ῥιδ-*, *see, know*.

This root, in the sense of *see*, only appears in the 2 aor. tense, which is regularly formed: on the syllabic augment *ειδον* (i. e. εῤιδον), see § 251.

With the signification *know*, the perfect and future tenses are formed: they are as follows:—

	INDICATIVE		
	<i>Present-Perfect.</i>	<i>Past-Perfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
S.	οιδᾶ, <i>I know</i> . οισθᾶ οιδε(ν)	ἦδη or ἦδειν, <i>I knew</i> . ἦδησθᾶ or ἦδειςθᾶ ἦδη or ἦδει(ν)	εισομαι etc.
D.2.	ιστον	ἦδειτον also ἦστον	
	ιστον	ἦδειτην ἦστην	
P.	ισμεν	ἦδουμεν† ἦσμεν	
	ιστε	ἦδειτε ἦστε	
	ἴσᾶσιν(ν)*	ἦδεσᾶν ἦσᾶν	
SUBJ. Pres. <i>ειδω, ειδης, etc.</i> Past. <i>ειδειην, ειδειης, etc.</i>			
IMPER. <i>ισθί, ιστω, etc.</i> INFIN. <i>ειδεναι</i> . PART. <i>ειδοτ-</i> (N. S. <i>ειδως, ειδυιᾶ, ειδος</i>).			

456. *ῥικ-*, *be like*.

INDIC. Pres.-Perf. *εοικᾶ, I am like, etc.* 3 pl. *εοικᾶσιν*(ν) or *εἰξᾶσιν*. Past-Perf. *εφκειν*.

INFIN. *εοικεναι*. PART. *εοικοτ-* or *εικοτ-*.

457. *φα-*, *say*,

is conjugated like *στα-*, *stand*, except that it is without reduplication in the imperf. tenses, and that the 2 sing. pres. has an anomalous ε subsc.

* The regularly formed *οιδᾶς, οιδᾶμεν, οιδᾶτε, οιδᾶσιν*(ν) are rare in classical Greek.

† Also *ῥδουμεν, ῥδετε*, § 298: and in 2 p. sing. *ῥδης* or *ῥδεις*.

Pres.-Imperf. φημί, φῆς, φησὶ(ν), φᾶμεν, etc.

Past-Imperf. εἶπεν, εἶπενθα (rarely εἶπες), εἶπεν, etc.: this tense is also used as an aorist.

The future φήσω and 1 aor. εἶπᾶ are only found with the signification *assert*.

458. From a C. F. α-, *say*, supposed by some to be φα- with the consonant thrown off, are formed ἡμί, *say I*; ἦν, *said I*; and ἦ, *said he*. These forms are used parenthetically, like the Latin *inquam*, and only occur in a few phrases.

459. From the root χρα- is formed an impersonal verb signifying *necessity* :—

INDIC. *Pres.* χρεῖ, *oportet*. *Past.* ἐχρεν or χρεν. *Fut.* χρησεί.

SUBJ. *Pres.* χρεῖ. *Past.* χρεῖη.

INFIN. χρῆναι. PART. (το) χρεων.

460. Sometimes two or more verbs, which are conjugated in part only, are used to supply each other's deficiencies. Thus are conjugated

αἶρε- and ἐλ- (φέλ-), *take*. *Pres.* αἶρω ; *fut.* αἰρήσω ; *perf.* ἤρηκά ; 2 aor. εἶλον ; 1 aor. pass. ἤρεθην.

ἐδ- and φᾶγ-, *eat*. *Pres.* ἐσθίω (earlier ἐδω and ἐσθω) ; *fut.* ἐδομαι ; *perf.* ἐδηδοκά ; 2 aor. ἐφᾶγον ; 1 aor. pass. ἠδεσθην.

ερχ- (m.), ι-, and ἐλϋθ-, *come*. *Pres.* ερχομαι ; *past-imperf.* ἦ ; *fut.* ἐλευσομαι, oftener εἰμι ; *perf.* ἐληλϋθᾶ ; 2 aor. ἦλθον. In the other moods the forms of ι- are used in the imperf. instead of those of ερχ-.

ζα- and βιο-, *live*. *Pres.* ζάω ; *fut.* ζήσω and βιωσομαι ; *perf.* βεβιωκά ; 2 aor. ἐβίω.

θρεχ- and δρᾶμ- (or δρεμ-), *run*. *Pres.* τρέχω ; *fut.* δρᾶμouμαι (rarely θρεξομαι) ; *perf.* δεδρᾶμηκά ; 2 aor. ἐδρᾶμον (1 aor. ἐθρεξᾶ rare).

όρα-, οπ-, and ἰδ- (φῖδ-), *see*. *Pres.* όράω ; *fut.* οψομαι ; *perf.* έωράκά ; 2 aor. εἶδον ; *pass. perf.* έωράμαι and ωμμαι ; 1 aor. ωφθην.

φα-, ερ- (ρέ-), and ειπ- (φεπ-), *say*. *Pres.* φημί ; *fut.* ερω ; *perf.* ειρηκά ; 2 aor. ειπον ; 1 aor. pass. ερρήθην. Some forms of the 1 aor. act. ειπᾶ also frequently occur.

φερ-, οι-, and ενεκ- (εγκ-), *carry*. *Pres.* φέρω ; *fut.* οισω ; *perf.* εννηοχᾶ ; 2 aor. ηνεγκον ; 1 aor. ηνεγκᾶ. For the variation of usage between the two aorists, consult the Dictionary.

461. In like manner the passive of *κτεν*-, *kill*, does not occur in Attic prose, the tenses of *θᾶν*- or *ἀποθᾶν*- being used instead—*ἀποθνησκουσίν*, *they are being put to death*; *τεθνηκεν*, *he is killed*; *ἀπεθᾶνον*, *they were killed*. So the fut. and 2 aor. mid. of *ἀποδο*-, *ἀποδωσομαι* and *ἀπεδομην*, are found in connection with *πρα*-, *sell* (pres. *πιπρασκω*; perf. *πεπράκᾱ*): and a 1 aor. *επριάμην* in connection with *ωνε*- (m.), *buy*.

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF VERBS.

462. In the following Tables of the Principal Tenses of Verbs, the tenses are arranged in the following order,—present-imperfect, future, present-perfect, aorist.* The tenses of the passive are divided from those of the active by a colon (:). The letter M signifies that the middle voice is in use. From the pres-imperf. act. may be deduced the past-imperf. act., and the pres. and past-imperf. mid. and pass.: from the fut. act. the fut. mid. (and fut.-imperf. pass.); from the pres.-perfect the past-perfect; from the aor. act. the aor. mid. (generally); and from the aor. pass. the fut.-indef. pass. When a middle form is cited among the tenses of the active, or a passive form among the tenses of the middle, etc., it is to be understood as ranging with them in meaning. The verbs are divided into the classes distinguished in §§ 262—270.

A verbal root is often strengthened in two ways, i. e. has two increased forms, some tenses being derived from one, some from the other: as, C.F. *λάβ*- (*ελάβον*), I.F. *λαμβάν*- (*λαμβάνω*) and *ληβ*- (*ληψομαι*). In this case the word is classified according to the form appearing in the present, and the other form is generally given after the pure C.F.: thus, *λάβ*- (*ληβ*-); but when the secondary increased form is made by an affixed *ε*, as, C.F. *μάθ*- (*εμάθον*), I.F. *μανθᾶν*- (*μανθάνω*), and *μάθε*- (*μεμάθηκα*), the C.F. is written *μάθ-ε*-.

* When the 1st and 2nd aorists (or perfects) are both in use, they are both given, without a comma interposed. They are not distinguished by (1) or (2) prefixed, as the learner should recognise them by the formation. They are to be regarded as identical in meaning unless the contrary is stated: but that form is generally placed first which occurs most frequently.

A small stroke prefixed to a form (-διδρασκω, etc.) signifies that that form is only, or at least principally, found in compounds.*

I. The crude form is not increased : § 262.

463.

K, Γ, X.

πλεκ-, <i>plait</i>	πλεκω, πλεξω, πεπλεχα, επλεξα : πεπλεγμαι, επλακην and επλεχθην. M.
ήκ-, <i>come</i>	ήκω (<i>I am come</i>), ήξω.
διωκ-, <i>pursue</i>	διωκω, διωξω and -ξομαι, εδιωξα : εδιωχθην. M.
ελκ- and ελκυ-, <i>draw</i>	ελκω, ελξω and ελκῦσω, ειλκῦκα, ειλκῦσα : ειλκυσμαι, ειλκυσθην. M.
δερκ- (m.), <i>see</i>	δερκομαι, δερξομαι, δεδορκα (= pres.), εδρακον εδερχθην and εδρακην.
ἄγ-, <i>lead</i>	ἄγω, αξω, ηχα, ηγαγον and ηξα (very rare) : ηγμαι, ηχθην. M.
λεγ-, <i>lay, collect</i>	λεγω, λεξω, -ειλοχα, ελεξα : λελεγμαι and -ειλεγμαι, ελεχθην and ελεγην. M.
—, <i>tell</i>	λεγω, λεξω, ελεξα : λελεγμαι, ελεχθην. M. with a perf. δι-ειλεγμαι.
φλεγ-, <i>scorch</i>	φλεγω, φλεξω, εφλεξα : πεφλεγμαι, εφλεχθην and εφλεγην.
ορεγ-, <i>stretch</i>	ορεγω and ορεγνῦμι, ορεξω, ωρεξα : ορωρεγμαι, ωρεχθην. M.
φθεγγ- (m.), <i>speak</i>	φθεγγομαι, φθεγξομαι, εφθεγμαι, εφθεγξαμην.
οιγ-, <i>open</i> , and ἄν-οιγ-	οιγω and οιγνῦμι, οιξω, ωξα : also in the compound ἄν-εφχα and ἄν-εφγα (intr.), ἄν-εφξα : ἄν-εφγμαι, ἄν-εφχθην.
στεργ-, <i>love</i>	στεργω, στερξω, εστοργα, εστερξα.
ειργ- & εἰργ- (<i>Feργ-</i>), <i>shut (out or in)</i> †	ειργω and εἰργνῦμι, ειρξω (εἰ-), ειρξα (εἰ-) : ειργμαι (εἰ-), ειρχθην (εἰ-).
μάχ-ε-‡ (m.), <i>fight</i>	μᾶχομαι, μᾶχουμαι and μάχεσομαι (Ion.), μεμᾶχημαι, εμᾶχεσαμην.
δεχ- (m.), <i>receive</i>	δεχομαι, δεξομαι, δεδεγμαι, εδεξαμην : εδεχθην.

* It is not, however, attempted to distinguish *all* those forms which are only so found — a task proper to Dictionaries and special treatises, such as those of Buttmann and Veitch, works from which, and from Ahrens' *Greek Accidence*, great assistance has been derived in drawing up these lists.

† The aspirated forms signify *shut in*, the unaspirated *shut out* : but the distinction is not observed in Homer.

‡ We read 'μαχ- and μαχε-.'

ἔχ- (σεχ-ε-), <i>hold, have</i>	έχω and ισχω (§ 485), έξω and σχησω, εσχηκα, εσχον: εσχημαι, εσχεθην. M.
θρεχ-, <i>run</i>	τρεχω, θρεξομαι, εθρεξα. Fut. and aor. rare; see § 460.
οιχ-ε- (m.), <i>be gone</i>	οιχομαι, οιχησομαι, οιχωκα.
αρχ-, <i>be first,* rule</i>	αρχω, αρξω, ηρξα: ηρχθην.
— (m.), <i>begin</i>	αρχομαι, αρξομαι, ηργμαι, ηρξα̃μην.

464.

T, Δ, Θ.

πετ- and πετα- (m.), <i>fly</i>	πετομαι (Att.) and πετα̃μαι, πετησομαι and πτησομαι, πεποτημαι (§ 269), επιτομην επιτα̃μην and (poet.) επιτην. Late authors have an anomalous present ιπτα̃μαι.
ανϋ-τ-, <i>accomplish</i>	ανϋτω and αννω, ανϋσω, ηνϋκα, ηνϋσα: ηνυσμαι, ηνυσθην. M.
αδ- (αιδ-), <i>sing.</i>	αδω, ασομαι and ασω, ησα: ησμαι, ησθην. Also αιιδω, αιισομαι, etc. in the poets.
εδ-, <i>eat</i>	εδω (poet.); see εδ-, § 460.
ηδ- (m.), <i>be pleased</i>	ηδομαι, ησθησομαι, ησθην. See αδ-, § 477.
κλει-δ- and κλη-δ-, <i>shut</i>	κλειω, κλεισω, κεκλεικα, εκκλεισα: κεκλεισμαι and κεκλειμαι, εκκλεισθην. Also in older Attic κληω, κλησω, etc.
ψευδ-, <i>deceive</i>	ψευδω, ψευσω, εψευσσα: εψευσμαι, εψευσθην. M.
σπενδ-, <i>pour</i>	σπενδω, σπεισω, εσπεισα: εσπεισμαι. M.
περθ-, <i>destroy</i>	περθω, περσω, επερσα and επρα̃θον (Epic). The common form is πορθε-, § 269.
αχθ- (m.), <i>be vexed</i>	αχθομαι, αχθεσομαι, ηχθεσθην.

465.

Π, Β, Φ.

έπ- (σεπ-), <i>be busy about</i>	-έπω, -έψω, -εσπον. More frequently in the middle
— (m.), <i>follow</i>	έπομαι, έψομαι, έσπομην.†
βλεπ-, <i>see</i>	βλεπω, βλεψω and -ψομαι, βεβλεφα, εβλεψα.

* Also *be the first to* —, and so *begin*, with reference to others following.

† The aspirate on this 2 aor. is anomalous, as ε is of course augment, and σ represents the ' of the root έπ-: we should therefore have expected εσπομην = ε-σεπ-ομην: (compare ε-σπον in the active, and εσχον, επιτομην, 2 aorists of σεχ- and πετ-). Accordingly in the unaugmented forms ε disappears, at least in the ordinary language, σπωμαι, σπείσθαι, etc.

δρεπ-, <i>pluck</i>	δρεπω and (late) δρεπτω, δρεψω, εδρεψα. M.
τρεπ-, <i>turn</i>	τρεπω, τρεψω, τετροφα and τετράφα, ετρεψα and ετράπον (poet.): τετραμμαι, ετρέφθην and ετράπην. M.
πεμπ-, <i>send</i>	πεμπω, πεμψω, πεπομφα, επεμψα: πεπεμμαι (-μψαι), επεμφθην. M.
τερπ-, <i>gladden</i>	τερπω, τερψω, ετερψα: ετερφθην and εταρπην (Ep.). M.
σεβ- (m.), <i>revere</i>	σεβομαι (rarely σεβω), σεεφθην (very rare).
γρᾶφ-, <i>write</i>	γρᾶφω, γραψω, γεγρᾶφα, εγραψα; γεγραμμαι, εγρᾶφην. M.
θρεφ-, <i>nourish</i>	τρεφω, θρεψω, τετροφα (trans. and intr.), εθρεψα: τεθραμμαι, ετράφην and εθρεφθην. M.
στρεφ-, <i>twist</i>	στρεφω, στρεψω, εστροφα, εστρεψα: εστραμμαι, εστράφην and εστρεφθην. M.
μεμφ- (m.), <i>blame</i>	μεμφομαι, μεμψομαι, εμεμψᾶμην and εμεμφθην.

466.

P, Λ, N, M.

δερ-, <i>flay</i>	δερω, δερῶ,* εδειρα: δεδαρμαι, εδάρην.
φερ-, <i>bear, carry</i>	φέρω; see § 460.
εθελ-ε- and θελ-ε-, <i>will, choose</i>	εθελω, εθελησω, ηθεληκα, ηθελησα. Also θελω, etc.
μελ-ε-, <i>be a care</i>	μελω, μελησω, μεμηλα, εμελησα.†
επί-μελ-ε- (m.), <i>care for</i>	επίμελομαι and -λεομαι, -μελησομαι, -μεμελημαι, -εμεληθην. The poets also use the simple μελομαι, etc.
μελλ-ε-, <i>be going(to)</i>	μελλω, μελλησω, εμελλησα (and ημ-).
βουλ-ε-, <i>wish</i>	βουλομαι, βουλησομαι, βεβουλημαι, εβουληθην (ηβ-).
μεν-ε-, <i>remain</i>	μενω, μενῶ, μεμενηκα, εμεινα.
νεμ-ε-, <i>allot</i>	νεμω, νεμῶ, νενεμηκα, ενειμα: νενεμημαι, ενεμηθην. M.

467.

A.

τλα-, <i>suffer, dare</i>	——, τλησομαι, τετληκα, ετλην.
δρα-, <i>do</i>	δραω, δρᾶσω, δεδρᾶκα, εδρᾶσα: δεδρᾶμαι, εδρασθην.

* In these contract futures the circumflex accent over the ω is printed, to indicate the inflection.

† The tenses of the active are chiefly used impersonally, μελει, μελησει, etc.

ὄρα-, <i>see</i>	ὄραω, ἑώρακα : see § 460.
χρα-, <i>give (an oracle)</i>	χραω, χρῆσω, κεχρηκα, εχρησα : κεχρησμαι, εχρησθην. M. (<i>consult an oracle</i>). See κρα-, § 485.
χρα- (m.), <i>use (furnish oneself)</i>	χραομαι (inf. χρῆσθαι, etc., § 273, n.), χρῆσομαι, κεχρημαι, εχρησάμην.
κτα- (m.), <i>acquire</i>	κταομαι, κτησομαι, κεκτημαι and εκτημαι, εκτησάμην : εκτηθην.
δύνα- (m.), <i>be able</i>	δύνᾳμαι, δύνησομαι, δεδύνημαι, εδύνηθην (ηδ-) εδύνασθην and εδύνησάμην (Ep.).
επιστα- (m.), <i>know</i>	επιστάμαι, επιστησομαι, ηπιστηθην.
Other verbs in α (εα, ια, ρα) are conjugated like	
τιμα-, <i>honour</i>	τιμαω, τιμῶσω, τετιμηκα, ετιμησα : τετιμημαι, ετιμηθην. M.
πειρα-, <i>try</i>	πειραω, πειράσω, πεπειράκα, επειράσα : πεπειράμαι, επειράθην. M. (= act.) with 1 aor. pass. and mid.
θεα- (m.), <i>behold</i>	θεαομαι, θεᾷσομαι, τεθεᾷμαι, εθεᾷσάμην.

468.

E.

δε-, <i>bind</i>	δεω, δησω, δεδεκα, εδησα : δεδεμαι, εδεθην.
δε-ε-, <i>want, lack</i>	δεω, δεησω, δεδεηκα, εδεησα. Also impersonally δει, δεησει, etc.
— (m.), <i>want, ask</i>	δεομαι, δεησομαι, δεδεημαι, εδεηθην.
αινε-, <i>praise</i>	αινεω, αινεσω (-ησω poet.), ηνεκα, ηνεσα (-ησα poet.): ηνημαι, ηνεθην. Chiefly used in the compound επαινε-, (fut. επαινεσω and -σομαι).
αίρε-, <i>take</i>	αίρεω, αίρησω, ήρηκα : ήρημαι, ήρεθην. M. See § 460.

Other verbs in ε are conjugated like

αιτε-, <i>ask</i>	αιτεω, αιτησω, ητηκα, ητησα : ητημαι, ητηθην. M.
ήγε- (m.), <i>lead</i>	ήγεομαι, ήγησομαι, ήγημαι, ήγησάμην. M.

469.

I.

κονι-, <i>make dusty</i>	κονῶ, κονῶσω, εκονῶσα : κεκονῶμαι. M.
τι-, <i>honour</i>	τῶ, τῶσω, ετῶσα : τετῶμαι.*
χρι-, <i>rub, anoint</i>	χρῶ, χρίσω, εχρίσα : κεχρισμαι, εχρισθην. M.

* This word is confined to the poets: in prose τιμα- is used instead. See also τι-, § 478.

παι-, <i>strike</i>	παιω, παισω and παιησω, πεπαικα, επαισθην. In pass. πλάγ- is more used, § 474.
σει-, <i>shake</i>	σειω, σεισω, σεσεικα, εσεισα: σεσεισμαι, εσεισθην. M.
δφει- (δφι-), <i>fear</i>	—, δεισομαι (Ep.), δεδοικα and δεδια (<i>I fear</i>), εδεισα. Homer has also a pres. δειδω (in 1 p. only).
οι-ε- (m.), <i>think</i>	οιομαι and οιμαι (so φομην and φμην), οισησομαι, φηθην.
κει- (m.), <i>lie</i>	κειμαι, κεισομαι.

470.

O.

βιο-, <i>live</i>	βιωω, βιωσομαι, βεβιωκα, εβιωω and εβιωσα (rare).
ἄνᾱλο- (ανᾱ-ῥᾱλο-), <i>use up</i>	ἄνᾱλωω and ἄνᾱλίσκω, ἄνᾱλωσῶ, ἄνᾱλωκα (or ανηλ-), ἄνᾱλωσα (ηλ-): ἄνᾱλωμαι (ηλ-), ἄνᾱλωθην (ηλ-).
ἄρο-, <i>plough</i>	αρωω, αροσω, ηροσα: αρηρομαι, ηροθην.
Other verbs in o are conjugated like	
δουλο-, <i>enslave</i>	δουλωω, δουλωσω, δεδουλωκα, εδουλωσα: δεδουλωμαι, εδουλωθην. M.
χειρο- (m.), <i>subdue</i>	χειροομαι, χειρωσομαι, εχειρωσᾶμην: κεχειρωμαι, εχειρωθην.

471.

Υ.

δυ-, <i>cause to enter</i>	-δυῶ, -δυσω, -εδυσα: -δεδυμαι, -εδυθην.
—, <i>enter</i> , and (tr.) <i>put on</i>	δυῶμαι and δύνω (IV.), δυσομαι, δεδυκα, εδύν and (rarer) εδυσᾶμην.
θυ-, <i>sacrifice</i>	θυῶ, θυσω, τεθυκα, εθυσα: τεθυμαι, ετυθην. M.
λυ-, <i>loosen</i>	λυῶ, λυσω, λελυκα, ελυσα: λελυμαι, ελυθην. M.
κωλυ-, <i>hinder</i>	κωλυῶ, κωλυσω, κεκωλυκα, εκωλυσα: κεκωλυμαι, εκωλυθην. M.
ρύ- (m.), <i>rescue</i>	ρύομαι, ρύσομαι, ερρύσᾶμην.
ερυ- and ειρυ-, <i>draw</i>	ερυω and ειρυω, ερῦσω ερυω and ειρῦσω, ειρῦσα: ειρῦμαι and ειρυσμαι, ειρυσθην. M.
φν-, (tr.) <i>produce</i>	φνῶ, φνσω, εφῦσα.
—, (intr.) <i>be born</i>	φνῶμαι, φνῶσομαι, πεφῦκα, εφῦν.
παυ- (παῤ-?), <i>make to cease</i>	παυω, παυσω, πεπαυκα, επαυσα: πεπαυμαι, επανθην and επαυσθην. M.
θραυ-, <i>break</i>	θραυω, θραυσω, εθραυσα: τεθραυμαι and τεθραυσμαι, εθραυσθην.

κελευ-, <i>order</i>	κελευω, κελευσω, κεκελευκα, εκελευσα: κεκελευσμαι, εκελευσθην. M.
	Other verbs in ευ are conjugated like
βουλευ-, <i>deliberate</i>	βουλευω, βουλευσω, βεβουλευκα, εβουλευσα: βεβουλευμαι, εβουλευθην. M.
ἄκου- (ακοφ-?), <i>hear</i>	ἄκουω, ἄκουσομαι, ἄκηκοα, ηκουσα: ηκουσμαι, ηκουσθην.

II. The root-vowel is strengthened: § 263.

472.

a. Verbs ending in a mute.

τᾶκ-, <i>melt</i> (tr.)	τηκω, τηξω, ετηξα.
— (intr.)	τηκομαι, τετηκα, ετᾶκην.
φῦγ-, <i>flee</i>	φευγω, φευξομαι and -ξομαι, πεφευγα, εφῦγον.
τῦχ-, <i>prepare</i>	τευχω, τευξω, τετευχα, ετευξα: τετυγμαι, ετυχθην. M.
πῖθ-, <i>persuade</i>	πειθω, πεισω, πεπεικα and πεποιθα (intr.), επεισα and ἐπίθον (poet.): πεπεισμαι, επεισθην. M.
σᾶπ-, <i>rot</i> (tr.)	σηπω, σηψω, εσηψα.
— (intr.)	σηπομαι, σεσηπα, εσᾶπην.
λῖπ-, <i>leave</i>	λειπω, λειψω, λελοιπα, ελῖπον and ελειψα (rare): λελειμμαι, ελειφθην. M.
τρίβ-, <i>rub</i>	τριβω, τριψω, τετριψα, ετριψα: τετριμμαι, ετριβθην and ετριφθην. M.
ἄλιφ-, <i>anoint</i>	ἄλειφω, ἄλειψω, ἄληλῖφα, ηλειψα: ἄληλιμμαι, ηλειφθην. M.

473.

b. P, N.

ᾱρ- (αερ-), <i>raise</i>	αιρω (αιρω), ᾱρῶ (αερῶ), ηрка, ηρα: ηρμαι, ηρθην. M. with 1 and 2 aor.
κᾱθᾱρ-, <i>cleanse</i>	κᾱθαιρω, κᾱθᾱρῶ, εκᾱθηρα: κεκᾱθαρμαι, εκᾱθαρθην. M.
χᾱρ-, <i>rejoice</i>	χαιρω, χαιρησω, κεχᾱρηκα and κεχᾱρημαι, εχᾱρην.
ερ-ε. (m.), <i>ask</i>	ειρομαι (Ion.), ερησομαι, ηρομην.
ᾱχερ-, <i>collect</i>	ᾱγειρω, ᾱγηγερκα, ηγειρα: ᾱγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.
eyer-, <i>rouse</i>	εγειρω, εγερῶ, εγρηγορα (intr.), ηγειρα: εγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.
φθερ-, <i>spoil, destroy</i>	φθειρω, φθερῶ, εφθαρκα and εφθορα (tr. and intr.), εφθειρα: εφθαρμαι, εφθᾱρην. M.
κερ-, <i>shear</i>	κειρω, κερῶ, εκείρα (κερσω and εκερσα, poet.): κεκαρμαι, εκᾱρην.

περ-, <i>pierce</i>	πειρω, επειρα : πεπαρμαι, επάρην.
σπερ-, <i>sow</i>	σπειρω, σπερώ, εσπειρα : εσπαρμαι, εσπάρην.
οδῦρ- (m.), <i>lament</i>	οδῦρομαι, οδῦrouμαι, ωδῦράμην.
φᾶν-, (tr.) <i>shew</i>	φαινω, φᾶνῶ, πεφαγκα, εφηνα : πεφασμαι, εφανθην.
—, (intr.) <i>appear</i>	φαινομαι, φᾶνουμαι, πεφηνα, εφᾶνην.
μιᾶν-, <i>stain</i>	μιαινω, μιᾶνῶ, εμιαῖνα : μεμιασμαι, εμιανθην.
κράν-, <i>accomplish</i>	κραινω, κράνῶ, ἐκράνα : εκρανθην. Like these three are conjugated many words in ᾶν (ιαν, ραν).
τε-ν-, <i>stretch</i>	τεινω, τενῶ, τετάκα, ετεινα : τετάμαι, ετάθην. M.
κτε-ν-, <i>kill</i>	κτεινω, κτενῶ, εκτονα and (later) εκτάκα, εκτεινα εκτᾶνον and (poet.) εκτᾶν. In prose ἄπο-κτεν- is used. For the passive, θᾶν- (απο-θαν-) was commonly employed, § 461.
κλί-ν-, <i>bend</i>	κλίνω, κλίνῶ, κεκλικά, εκλίνα : κεκλίμαι, εκλίθην (-νθην poet.) and εκκλίνην. M.
κρί-ν-, <i>separate, decide</i>	κρίνω, κρίνῶ, κεκρίκα, εκρίνα : κεκρίμαι, εκρίθην. M.
ἄπο-κρίν- (m.), <i>answer</i>	ἄποκρίνομαι, -κρίνουμαι, -κεκρίμαι, ἄπεκρίνᾶμην and (late) -εκρίθην.
ἄμυν-, <i>ward off</i>	ἄμυνω, ἄμυνῶ, ημῦνα.
οξύν-, <i>sharpen</i>	οξύνω, ωξύγκα : ωξύμμαι } And like these many words in ὤν. or ωξύσμαι, ωξύνθην.
οφελ-,* <i>owe</i>	οφειλω and οφειλλω (Ep.), οφειλησω, ωφειληκα, ωφειλησα and (in a peculiar sense) ωφελον.

III. ι cons. is added : § 264.

474.

a. K, Γ, X (T).

φύλακ-, <i>watch</i>	φύλασσω (-ττω), φύλαξω, πεφύλαχα, εφύλαξα : πεφύλαγμαι, εφύλαχθην. M.
ελίκ-, <i>roll</i>	ελισσω and ειλισσω, ελιξω (εί-), ειλιξα : ειλιγμαι, ειλιχθην. M.
φρίκ-, <i>bristle, shiver</i>	φρισσω, φριξω, πεφρίκα, εφριξα.
κηρύκ-, <i>proclaim</i>	κηρυσσω, κηρυξω, κεκηρύχα, εκηρυξα : κεκηρυγμαι, εκηρυχθην.
αλλάγ-, <i>exchange</i>	αλλάσσω, αλλάξω, ηλλάχα, ηλλαξα : ηλλαγμαι, ηλλαχθην and ηλλάγην. M

* For other verbs in λ see § 476.

πλᾶγ- (πληγ-), strike	πλησσω, πληξω, πεπληγα, επληξα: πεπληγμαι, επληγην and (Att.) -επλᾶγην. M.
πραγ-, do	πρασσω, πραξω, πεπράχα and πεπράγα (intr.), επραξα: πεπραγμαι, επραχθην. M.
τᾶγ-, arrange	τασσω, ταξω, τετᾶχα, εταξα: τεταγμαι, εταχθην. M.
πᾶτᾶγ-, strike	πᾶτασσω, πᾶταξω, επᾶταξα. Rare in pass.: see πλᾶγ-.
σφᾶγ-, slay	σφαττω and σφαζω, σφαξω, εσφαξα: εσφαγμαι, εσφᾶγην and εσφαχθην (rare).
τᾶρᾶχ-, stir up, confound	τᾶρασσω, τᾶραξω, τετρηχα (intr.), ετᾶραξα: τε- τᾶραγμαι, ετᾶραχθην.
ορυχ-, dig	ορυσσω, ορυξω, ορωρυχα, ωρυξα: ορωρυγμαι and (later) ωρυγμαι, ωρυχθην.
πᾶτ-, sprinkle	πασσω, πᾶσω, επᾶσα: πεπασμαι, επασθην.
πλᾶτ-, mould	πλασσω, πλᾶσω, επλᾶσα: πεπλασμαι, επλα- σθην. M.
πεπ-, cook	πεσσω and (later) πεπτω, πεψω, επεψα: πεπεμ- μαι, επεφθην. Compare πεμπ-, § 465.

475.

b. Δ.

εργᾶδ- (m.), work	εργαζομαι, εργᾶσομαι, ειργασμαι, ειργᾶσᾶμην: ειργασθην.
δᾶμ-ᾶδ-, tame	δᾶμαζω and δαμνημι (§ 481, n.), δᾶμᾶσω and δᾶμῶ, εδᾶμᾶσα: δεδμημαι, εδᾶμασθην and εδᾶμην.

Other verbs in *ad* are conjugated like

θαυμᾶδ-, wonder	θαυμαζω, θαυμᾶσομαι, τεθαυμᾶκα, εθαυμᾶσα: τε- θαυμασμαι, εθαυμασθην.
φρᾶδ-, tell	φραζω, φρᾶσω, πεφρᾶκα, εφρᾶσα and (Er.) πε- φρᾶδον: πεφρασμαι, εφρασθην.
εδ- (σεδ-),* sit	chiefly occurring in composition with κατᾶ
καθεδ-	} seat, sit καθίζω, καθιῶ, εκᾶθῖσα and καθῖσα.
and καθῖδ-	} (m.) sit καθίζομαι, καθεδουμαι, εκᾶθεζομην.

* The simple word is rare. On the connection between the forms *εδ-* and *ιδ-*, and the existence of a present *έζομαι*, see *сед-*, § 485, and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 129, etc. From the same root are regularly made (§ 251) a 1 aor. act. and mid., *είσα* and *είσᾶμην*, and a fut. *έσομαι*: there is also a perfect *ήμαι, καθημαι, I sit*.

Verbs in *īd* are conjugated like

<i>νομῖδ-, deem, think</i>	<i>νομίζω, νομίσω</i> (Att. <i>νομῶ</i>), <i>νενομίκα, ενομῖσα</i> : <i>νενομισμαι, ενομισθην</i> .
<i>χᾶριδ- (m.), do a favour</i>	<i>χᾶρίζομαι, χᾶριουμαι, κεχᾶρισμαι, εχᾶρίσᾶμην</i> .
<i>ἄρμοτ-, fit</i>	<i>ἄρμοζω</i> and <i>ἄρμοττω, ἄρμοσω, ἤρμοκα, ἤρμοσα</i> : <i>ἤρμοσμαι, ἤρμοσθην</i> . See <i>σφᾶγ-</i> , § 474.
<i>σωδ- and σω-, save</i>	<i>σωζω</i> and <i>σωω</i> (Ep.), <i>σωσω, σεσωκα, εσωσα</i> : <i>σεσωσμαι</i> and <i>σεσωμαι, εσωθην</i> .
<i>ἄρπᾶδ- and ἄρπᾶγ-, seize</i>	<i>ἄρπαζω, ἄρπᾶσω</i> and <i>-σομαι, ἤρπᾶκα, ἤρπᾶσα</i> : <i>ἤρπασμαι, ἤρπασθην</i> . Also (but not Attic) <i>ἄρπαξω, ἤρπαξα</i> , etc. occur, and a late 2 aor. pass. <i>ἤρπᾶγην</i> .
<i>παιδ- and παιγ-, sport</i>	<i>παιζω, παιξομαι</i> and <i>-ξομαι, πεπαικα, επαισα</i> : <i>πεπαισμαι</i> . Later <i>επαιξα</i> , etc.
<i>κραγ-, scream</i>	<i>κραζω, κεκραξομαι, κεκράγα, -εκραγον</i> .
<i>ρέγ- (Frey-) and εργ- (Fery-), work</i>	<i>ρέζω</i> and <i>ερδω, ῥέζω</i> and <i>ερζω, εοργα</i> (Fεφοργα), <i>ερρέξα</i> and <i>ερξα</i> (Ion.).
<i>στιγ-, prick</i>	<i>στιζω, στιξω, εστιξα</i> : <i>εστιγμαι</i> .
<i>οιμωγ-, ogy</i>	<i>οιμωζω, οιμωξομαι, φμωξα</i> : <i>φμωγμαι</i> .
<i>νῖβ-, wash</i>	<i>νίζω</i> (late <i>νιπτω</i>), <i>νιψω, ενιψα</i> : <i>νενιμμαι, ενιφθην</i> . M.

476.

c. Λ.

<i>ἄλ- (m.), leap</i>	<i>ἄλλομαι, ἄλουμαι, ἤλᾶμην</i> and <i>ἤλομην</i> .
<i>βάλ-, throw</i>	<i>βαλλω, βάλλω, βεβληκα, εβᾶλον</i> : <i>βεβλημαι, εβληθην</i> . M.
<i>σφᾶλ-, trip up</i>	<i>σφαλλω, σφᾶλῶ, εσφαλκα, εσφηλα</i> : <i>εσφαλμαι, εσφᾶλην</i> .
<i>αγγελ-, report</i>	<i>αγγελω, αγγελῶ, ηγγελκα, ηγγειλα</i> : <i>ηγγελμαι, ηγγελθην</i> . M.
<i>τελ-, raise, rise</i>	<i>τελλω, τεταλκα, ετειλα</i> : <i>τεταλμαι</i> . M. (Chiefly in compounds.)
<i>στελ-, equip</i>	<i>στελλω, στελῶ, εσταλκα, εστειλα</i> : <i>εσταλμαι, εστᾶλην</i> . M.
<i>τίλ-, pluck</i>	<i>τιλλω, τίλω, ετίλα</i> : <i>τετιλμαι</i> . M.

IV. A consonantal affix is added : § 265.

477.

a. *ᾶν* or *ν* is added.

<i>θῖγ-, touch</i>	<i>θιγγᾶνω, θιξομαι, εθίγον</i> .
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λᾶχ- (ληχ-, λεγχ-), <i>get by lot</i>	λαγχᾶνω, ληξομαι, ειληχα and λελογχα (Ion.), εἰλᾶχον : ειληγμαι, εληχθην.
τυχ-ε- (τευχ-), <i>hit, happen</i>	τυγχᾶνω, τευξομαι, τετύχηκα, ετύχον.
ᾅμαρτ-ε-, <i>miss the mark, err</i>	ᾅμαρτᾶνω, ᾅμαρτησομαι, ἡμαρτηκα, ἡμαρτον : ἡμαρτημαι, ἡμαρτηθην.
βλαστ-ε-, <i>grow</i>	βλαστᾶνω, βλαστησω, εβλαστηκα (βεβλ-), εβλαστοι.
ᾅδ-ε- (Fαδ-), <i>please</i>	ᾅδᾶνω, ᾅδησω, εἶδα (FεFᾱδα), εἶδον.
χᾱδ- (χενδ-), <i>hold</i>	χανδᾶνω, χεισομαι, κεχανδα, εχᾱδον.
λᾶθ- (ληθ-), <i>lie hid</i>	λανθᾶνω and ληθω (II.), λησω, λεληθα, εἰλᾶθον : λελησμαι.
— (m.), <i>forget</i>	λανθᾶνομαι and ληθομαι, λησομαι, λελησμαι, εἰλᾶθομην. (Chiefly in the compound ἐπιλᾶθ-.)
μᾱθ-ε-, <i>learn</i>	μανθᾶνω, μᾱθησομαι, μεμᾱθηκα, εμᾱθον.
πῦθ- (πευθ-) (m.), <i>inquire, learn</i>	πυνθανομαι and (poet.) πευθομαι (II.), πευσομαι, πεπυσμαι, ἐπῦθομην.
αισθ-ε- (m.), <i>perceive</i>	αισθᾶνομαι and (rare) αισθομαι (I), αισθησομαι, ησθημαι, ησθομην.
ολισθ-ε-, <i>slip</i>	ολισθᾶνω, ολισθησω, ωλισθον.
λᾶβ- (ληβ-), <i>take</i>	λαμβᾶνω, ληψομαι, ειληφα, εἰλᾶβον : ειλημμαι, εληφθην. M.
αυξ-ε-, * <i>increase</i> (tr.)	αυξᾶνω and αυξω, αυξησω, ηυξηκα, ηυξησα : ηυξη- μαι, ηυξηθην. M.
οφλ-ε-, <i>owe</i>	οφλ-ισκ-ᾶνω, οφλησω, ωφληκα, ωφλον.
ἴκ-, <i>come</i>	ἴκᾶνω and ἴκω (II.), see § 479.
κῖχ-ε-, <i>find</i>	κῖχᾶνω and κιγχᾶνω, κῖχησομαι, εκῖχον.
ἄλιτ-, <i>sin</i>	ἄλῖταινω, ηλῖτον.

478.

δᾱκ- (δηχ-), <i>bite</i>	δακνω, δηξομαι, εδᾱκον : δεδηγμαι, εδηχθην.
κᾱμ-, <i>toil</i>	καμνω, κᾱμουμαι, κεκμηκα, εκᾱμον.
τεμ-, <i>cut</i>	τεμνω, τεμῶ, τετμηκα, ετᾱμον and ετεμον : τε- τμημαι, ετμηθην. M.
βα-, <i>go</i>	βαινω, βησομαι, βεβηκα, εβην. The fut. βησω and 1 a. εβησα are transitive.
φθα-, <i>outstrip</i>	φθαῖνω, φθησομαι, εφθᾱκα, εφθην and εφθᾱσα.
ελα-, <i>drive</i>	ελαυνω and ελαω (rare), εἰλᾶσω and εἰλῶ (for ελαω), εληλᾱκα, ηλᾱσα : εληλᾱμαι, ηλᾱθην.

* Αυξ- from αυγ-σκ-? Compare ἄλιξ- for αλεκ-σκ-, § 484, and the Latin *aug-e-*.

φθι-, <i>decay</i>	φθῖνω and φθιω (Ep.), φθῖσομαι, εφθίμαι, εφθίμην. The fut. and 1 a. φθῖσω (φθιῶ) and εφθῖσα are trans.
πι- and πο-, <i>drink</i>	πῖνω, πῖομαι and (rare) πῖνυμαι, πεπωκα, ἐπιον : πεπομαι, ἐποθην.
τι-, <i>pay</i>	τῖνω, τῖσω, τετίκα, ἐτίσα : τετισμαι, ἐτισθην. M.
479.	b. νε is added.
ἵκ- (m.), <i>come</i>	ἵκνεομαι, ἵξομαι, ἵγμαι, ἵκομην. (Chiefly ἄφικ-.)
ὑπο-έχ- (m.), <i>promise</i>	ὑπισχνεομαι, ὑποσχησομαι, ὑπεσχημαι, ὑπεσχομην.
480.	c. νυ is added.
δεικ-, <i>shew</i>	δεικνῦμι and δεικνυω,* δειξω, ἐδειξα : δεδειγμαι, ἐδειχθην. M.
ῥᾱγ-, <i>break</i>	αγνῦμι, αξω, εἶα (intr.), εἶα : εἶα γην.†
πᾱγ- (πηγ-), <i>fix</i>	πηγνῦμι, πηξω, πεπηγα (intr.), ἐπηξα : ἐπᾱ γην. M.
ῥᾱγ- (ῥηγ-), <i>break, burst</i> (tr.)	ῥηγνῦμι and (poet.) ῥησσω, ῥηξω, ἐρῥηξα : ἐρῥηγμαι. M.
—— (intr.)	ῥηγνῦμαι, ἐρῥωγα, ἐρῥᾱ γην.
μῑγ-, <i>mix</i>	μειγνῦμι and μισγω, μιξω, ἐμιξα : μεμιγμαι, ἐμῑ γην and ἐμιχθην. M.
ζῡγ- (ζεῡγ-), <i>join</i>	ζευγνῦμι, ζευξω, ἐζευξα : ἐζευγμαι, ἐζῡ γην and ἐζευχθην. M.
ᾱρ- (m.), <i>win</i>	αρνῦμαι, ᾱρουμαι, ηρομην.
ορ-, <i>rouse</i>	ορνῦμι, ορσω, ορωρα (intr.), ωρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ωρορον. M. ορωρεμαι, ωρομην.
ολ- (tr.), <i>destroy</i>	ολλῦμι, ολεσω and (Att.) ολῶ, ολωλεκα, ωλεσα.
— (intr.), <i>perish</i>	ολλῦμαι, ολουμαι, ολωλα, ωλομην.
ομ-ο-, <i>swear</i>	ομνῦμι, ομουμαι, ομωμοκα, ωμοσα : ομωμομαι and -σμαι, ωμοθην and -σθην.
481.	
σκεδ-ᾱσ-, <i>scatter</i>	σκεδαννῦμι,‡ σκεδᾱσω and (Att.) σκεδῶ, ἐσκεδᾱσα : ἐσκεδασμαι, ἐσκεδασθην.

* As this double form of the present tense is common to almost all the verbs of this class, the second form is not given in the verbs which follow.

† So ἐᾱλων from ἄλο-. Ahrens explains ᾱ by the supposition of a double augment, as in ἐωρων.

‡ Some of these presents in ν-νῦμι coexist with forms in νημι (from a C. F. in να), which are for the most part poetical. The syllable ᾱσ

κρεμ-ᾶσ-, <i>suspend</i>	κρεμαννῦμι, κρεμᾶσσω and κρεμῶ, κρεμᾶσα : κρεμασθην. M. pres. κρεμᾶμαι.
κερ-ᾶσ-, <i>mingle</i>	κεραννῦμι and (poet.) κερᾶσσω, κερᾶσα : κερᾶμαι, κερᾶσθην and κερασθην.
πετ-ᾶσ-, <i>spread</i>	πεταννῦμι, πετᾶσσω and πετῶ, πετᾶσα : πεπτᾶμαι and πεπετασμαι, πετασθην.
ἔσ- (φес-), <i>clothe</i>	έννῦμι and (Ion.) είνῦμι, ἐ(σ)σώ, ἐ(σ)σα : εἶμαι. M. Prose writers use the compound
αμφι-εσ-,	αμφιεννῦμι, αμφιεσσω and αμφιῶ, ημφιεσα : ημφιεσμαι. M. (On the augment see § 256.)
σβε-σ-, <i>quench</i>	σβεννῦμι, σβεσσω, εσβεσα : εσβεσμαι, εσβεσθην.
— (intr.), <i>go out</i>	σβεννῦμαι, σβησομαι, εσβηκα, εσβην.
κορ-εσ-, <i>satiate</i>	κορεννῦμι, κορεσσω, εκορεσα : κεκορεσμαι, εκορεσθην. M.
στορ-εσ- and	στορνῦμι and στρωννῦμι, στορεσσω στορῶ and
στρω-σ-, <i>strewn</i>	στρωσσω, εστορεσα and εστρωσα : εστρωμαι, εστρωθην.
ζω-σ-, <i>gird</i>	ζωννῦμι, εζωσα : εζωσμαι. M.
ῥω-σ-, <i>strengthen</i>	ῥωννῦμι, ερῥωσα : ερῥωμαι, ερῥωσθην.
χω-σ- and χω-σ-,	χωσσω and later χωννῦμι, χωσσω, κεχωκα, εχωσα :
<i>heap up</i>	κεχωσμαι, εχωσθην.
482.	d. τ is added to p- sounds.
σκεπ- (m.), <i>look at, examine</i>	σκεπτομαι*, σκεψομαι, εσκεμμαι, εσκεψᾶμην.
κλεπ-, <i>steal</i>	κλεπτω, κλεψω and -ψομαι, κεκλοφα, εκλεψα : κεκλεμμαι, εκλᾶπην and (rare) εκλεφθην.
κοπ-, <i>cut</i>	κοπτω, κοψω, κεκοφα, εκόψα : κεκομμαι, εκοπην. M.
τυπ-, <i>beat</i>	τυπτω, τυπτησσω, ετυψα and (rare) ετύπον : τε- τυμμαι, ετύπην. M.
βλᾶβ-, <i>hurt</i>	βλαπτω, βλαψω, βεβλᾶφα, εβλαψα : βεβλαμμαι, εβλᾶβην and (rare) εβλαφθην.
κᾶλῦβ-, <i>cover</i>	κᾶλυπτω, κᾶλυψω, εκᾶλυψα : κεκᾶλυμμαι, εκᾶλ- υφθην. M.
ᾶφ-, <i>touch</i>	ᾶπτω, ᾶψω, ἥψα : ἥμμαι, ἥφθην. M.
βᾶφ-, <i>dip</i>	βαπτω, βαψω, εβαψα : βεβαμμαι, εβᾶφην. M.

is wanting, and the root-vowel undergoes a change. Thus are found σκιδνημι, κρημνημι, κιννημι, and πιτνημι.

* In the pres. and past imperf. the Attics generally use σκοπεω or σκοπουμαι (§ 269): the 1 aor. of this form, εσκοπησα, is late.

θᾶφ-, <i>bury</i>	θαπτω, θαψω, εθαψα : τεθαρμαι, ετᾶφην. M.
σκάφ-, <i>dig</i>	σκαπτω, σκαψω, εσκάφα, εσκαψα : εσκαμμαι, εσκάφην.
ῥᾶφ-, <i>sew</i>	ῥαπτω, ῥαψω, ερῥαψα : ερῥαμμαι, ερῥᾶφην. M.
ῥῖφ- (ῥικ-τ), <i>cut</i>	ῥικτω and ῥικτεω, ῥίψω, ερῥίψα : ἐρρίμμαι, ἐρῥίφην and ἐρρίφθην.
κυφ-, <i>stoop</i>	κυπτω, κυψω and -φομαι, κεκυφα, εκυψα.
κρύφ-, <i>hide</i>	κρυπτω, κρυψω, κεκρύφα, εκρυψα : κεκρυμμαι, εκρυφθην and (rare) εκρύφην. M.

483.

e. εθ is added.

φλεγ-, <i>scorch</i>	φλεγω and φλεγεθω (poet.), φλεξω, etc. See φλεγ-, § 463.
τελ-, <i>rise, be</i>	τελεθω (poet.) = τελλω, which however is chiefly trans. See τελ-, § 476.
εδ-, <i>eat</i>	εσθω (i.e. εδ-θω) and more commonly εσθιω, (also εδω poet.), etc. See § 460.
πλα-, <i>be full</i>	πληθω, πεπληθα (chiefly poet.). See πλα-, § 485.
πρα-, <i>burn (tr.)</i>	πιμπρημι and (very rare) -πρηθω. See πρα-, § 485.
νε-, <i>spin</i>	νεω and νηθω, νησω, ενησα : νενημαι and νενησμαι.

484.

V. ισκ (εσκ) or σκ is added : § 266.

ἄλεκ-, <i>ward off</i>	ἄλεξω (i.e. αλεκ-σκ-ω), ἄλεξησω, ηλεξησα and (very rare) ηλεξα, also (Ep. redup. 2 a.) ηλαλκον. M.
διδᾶχ-, <i>teach</i>	διδασκω,* διδάξω, δεδιδᾶχα, εδίδαξα : δεδίδαγμαi, εδίδαχθην. M.
πάθ- (πενθ-), <i>suffer</i>	πασχω (i.e. παθσκω), πεισμαι, πεπονθα, επᾶθον.
ἄρ-, <i>please</i>	ἄρεσκω, ἄρεσω, ηρεσα : ηρεσμαι, ηρεσθην. M.
στερ-ε-, <i>deprive</i>	στερισκω and στερεω, στέρησω, εστερηκα, εστερησα : εστερημαι, εστερηθην. In prose ἄποστερεω is the ordinary form. A pass. pres. στερομαι means <i>I am deprived</i> (orbatus sum).
θορ-, <i>leap</i>	θρωσκω (§ 46), θορουμαι, εθορον.

* Δι-δα-σκω is evidently formed, after the analogy of the verbs given in § 486, from the poet. root δα-, *teach, learn*, whence εδαην, *I learnt*; but that διδαχ- was practically viewed as a new verbal root is plain not only from the tenses of the verb, but from the derived substantive διδᾶχα-, f. *instruction*.

εύρ-ε-, <i>find</i>	εύρισκω, εύρησω, εύρηκα, εύρον: εύρημαι, εύρε- θην. M.
μολ-, <i>go</i>	βλωσκω,* μολουμαι, μεμβλωκα, εμολον.
θᾶν-, <i>die</i>	θνησκω, θᾶνουμαι, τεθνηκα, εθᾶνον. In Attic prose the compound ἀποθᾶν- is usual, ex- cept in the perf.
χᾶν-, <i>grieve</i>	χασκω, χᾶνουμαι, κεχηνα, εχᾶνον. The pres. χαινω is very late.
ἥβα-, <i>be at one's prime</i>	ἥβασκω, <i>I grow manly</i> , and ἥβαω, <i>I am at my prime</i> , ἥβησω, ἥβηκα, ἥβησα.
ἔλ-α- (m.), <i>appease</i>	ἔλασκομαι (also ἰλεομαι), ἔλᾶσομαι, ἔλᾶσᾶμην.
γηρα-, <i>grow old</i>	γηρασκω and γηραω, γηρᾶσω and -σομαι, γεγη- ράκα, εγηρᾶσα and (in some forms) εγηρᾶν.
φα-, <i>say, affirm</i>	φασκω and φημι, past-imperf. εφασκον, φησω, εφησα. For the usage in the simple sense of <i>saying</i> , see § 460.
ἄλ-ο- (fāl-o-), <i>be captured</i>	ἄλισκομαι, ἄλωσομαι, ἐᾶλωκα (FεFαλ-) and ἤλωκα, ἐῦλων† and ἤλων. See ἀνᾶλο-, § 470.

485.

VI. Reduplication is used: § 267.

τεκ-, <i>bring forth</i>	τικτω (for τιτκω), τεξομαι and -ξω, τετοκα, ετεκον. M.
σεχ- (έχ-), <i>hold</i>	ισχω,‡ σχησω, etc. See έχ-, § 463.
πετ-, <i>fall</i>	πιπτω, πεσουμαι, πεπτωκα, επεσον. §
σεδ- (έδ-), <i>seat</i>	ίζω, etc. See έδ-, § 475.
γεν- (m.), <i>become</i> , <i>be</i>	γιγνομαι (and γίνομαι), γενησομαι, γεγενημαι and γεγονα, εγενομην.
μεν-, <i>remain</i>	μιμνω|| (poet.). See μεν-, § 466.
ονα-, <i>benefit</i>	ονῖνημι (for ονονημι), ονησω, ωνησα: ωνηθην. M. 2 aor. ωνημην (but inf. ονασθαι).
πλα-, <i>fill</i>	πιμπλημι, πλησω, πεπληκα, επλησα: πεπλησμαι, επλησθην. M.

* i. e. μλωσκω, or, rather, μβλωσκω. Compare the perfect μεμβλωκα, and see § 42.

† In the indic. ᾶ, in the other moods ᾱ. See § 480, n.†

‡ The presents ισχω, ιζω, ιστημι are, of course, for σισχω, σιζω, σιστημι, initial σ being softened into ′, § 47, b: in ισχω even the aspirate is lost in obedience to the well known rule, § 44.

§ In Doric επετον; in the common forms επεσον and πεσουμαι, τ is softened into σ, § 47, a.

|| On the loss of ε in this and the five words preceding, see § 49.

πρα-, <i>burn</i>	πιμπρημι,* πρησω, επρησα: πεπρημαι, επρησθην.
χρα-, <i>lend</i>	κιχρημι, χρησω, εχρησα: κεχρημαι. M. (=borrow).
στα-, <i>stand</i> (tr.)	ιστημι, στησω, εστησα: εσταμαι, εστασθην. M.
———— (intr.).	ισταμαι, στησομαι, εστηκα, εστηξω, εστην.
ι-, <i>let go, send</i>	ι̃ημι, η̃σω, ει̃κα, η̃κα, etc. See § 454.
θει-, <i>place</i>	τι̃θημι, θησω, τεθεικα, εθηκα (εθεμεν, etc. § 343): τεθειμαι, ετεθην. M.
δο-, <i>give</i>	διδωμι, δωσω, δεδωκα, εδωκα (εδομεν, etc.): δεδομαι, εδοθην. M.

486.

σκ is added to the reduplicated root.

ἄρ-, <i>fit</i>	ἄρᾱρισκω, ἄρᾱρα (intr.), ηρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ηρᾱρον. See ἄρ-, <i>win</i> , and ἄρ-, <i>please</i> , §§ 480 and 484.
μνα-, <i>remind</i>	μιμνησκω, μνησω, εμνησα: μεμνημαι (<i>I remember</i>), εμνησθην.
δρα-, <i>run away</i>	-διδρασκω, -δρᾱσομαι, -δεδρᾱκα, -εδρᾱν.
πρα-, <i>sell</i>	πιπρασκω, πεπρᾱκα: πεπρᾱμαι, επρᾱθην. See § 461.
γνω-, <i>examine, think</i>	γιγνωσκω, γνωσομαι, εγνωκα, εγνων†: εγνωσμαι, εγνωσθην.
βρω-, <i>eat</i>	βιβρωσκω, βεβρωκα: βεβρωμαι, εβρωθην.
τρω-, <i>wound</i>	τιτρωσκω, τρωσω, ετρωσα: τετρωμαι, ετρωθην.

487.

VII. ε is added: § 268.

δοκ-, <i>seem</i>	δοκεω, δοξω, εδοξα: δεδογμαι. The poets also use δοκησω, etc.
πᾶτ- (m.), <i>feed</i>	πᾶτεομαι, πᾶσομαι, επᾶσᾶμην: πεπασμαι
γηθ-, <i>rejoice</i>	γηθεω, γηθησω, γεγηθα, εγηθησα.
ωθ-, <i>push</i>	ωθεω, ωσω (and ωθησω poet.), εωσα: εωσμαι, εωσθην.
κῦρ-, <i>chance</i>	κῦρεω and κῦρω (II.), κυρσω, εκυρσα. Also κῦρῃσω, etc.

* The μ before πρ, πλ, in these words is euphonic: compare μεσημβ-ρια-, *mid-day* (§ 42), and μεμ-β-λωκα, perf. of μολ- in the last §, where β is inserted between μ and ρ, etc. The compounds with εν are επιπλημι, επιπρημι, but again ενεπιμπλην, etc., in the augmented tense.

+ A 1 aor. active, of course with a causative meaning, exists in the ἡρουνδ ἄν-εγνωσα. *I persuaded*.

κᾶλ-, call κᾶλεω, κᾶλεσω and (Att.) κᾶλῶ, κεκληκα, εκᾶ-
λεσα : κεκλημαι, εκληθην. M. Compare βαλ-,
§ 476.

γᾶμ-, take to wife γᾶμεω, γᾶμῶ, γεγᾶμηκα, εγημα. M. Late γᾶ-
μῃσω, etc.

VIII. Verbs in *f* or *σ* : § 270.

488.

F.

καf-, burn

καιω and κᾶω, καυσω and -σομαι, κεκαυκα, εκαυσα
and εκηα (Ep.) εκεα (Trag.) : κεκαυμαι, εκαυ-
θην and εκαην (Ion.).

κλαf-, weep

κλαιω and κλᾶω, κλαυσομαι and κλαιησω (ā),
εκλαυσα : κεκλαυμαι. M.

θεf-, run

θεω, θευσομαι.

πλεf-, set sail

πλεω, πλευσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπλευκα, επλευ-
σα : πεπλευσμαι.

νεf-, swim

νεω, νευσομαι and -σουμαι, νενευκα, ενευσα.

πνεf-, breathe

πνεω, πνευσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπνευκα, επνευσα.

ρεf-, flow

ρέω, ρευσομαι and ρύησομαι, ερρύηκα, ερρέυσα
and, more commonly, ερρύην.

χεf-, pour

χεω, χεω, κεχῦκα, εχεα : κεχῦμαι, εχῦθην. M.

489.

Σ.*

ᾄγᾶσ-, wonder at

ᾄγᾶμαι, ᾄγᾶσομαι, ηγασθην and ηγᾶσᾶμην.

χᾷλᾶσ-, slacken

χᾷλαω, χᾷλᾶσω, κεχᾷλᾶκα, εχᾷλᾶσα : κεχᾷλα-
σμαι, εχᾷλασθην.

γελᾶσ-, laugh

γελαω, γελᾶσομαι, εγελᾶσα : γεγελασμαι, εγε-
λασθην.

κλᾶσ-, break

κλαω, εκλᾶσα : κεκλασμαι, εκλασθην.

σπᾶσ-, drain

σπαω, σπᾶσω, εσπᾶκα, εσπᾶσα : εσπασμαι,
εσπασθην. M.

ερᾶσ-, love

εραω and ερᾶμαι, ερασθησομαι, ηρασθην and
ηρᾶσᾶμην.

*αιδ-εσ- (m.), feel
shame, respect*

αιδεομαι and αιδομαι, αιδεσομαι, ηδেসμαι, ηδесθην
and ηδесᾶμην.

ζεσ-, boil

ζεω, ζεσω, εζεσα : εζεσμαι.

ᾄκεσ- (m.), heal

ᾄκεομαι, ηκεσᾶμην.

αρκεσ-, aid, suffice

αρκεω, αρκεσω, ηρκεσα : ηρκεσθην.

τελεσ-, complete

τελεω, τελεσω and (Att.) τελῶ, τετελεκα, ετε-
λεσα : τετελεσμαι, ετελεσθην. M.

ξεσ-, polish

ξεω, εξεσα : εξεσμαι.

* For other verbs in *σ* see § 481.

490. Many active verbs have a future middle. The most important of these will be found in the Tables: others are ἄπανταω, *I meet*, ἄπαντησομαι (-σω); ἄπολαυω, *I enjoy*, ἄπολαυσομαι; βᾶδιζω, *I walk*, βᾶδιουμαι; βοαω, *I shout*, βοησομαι; επιορκεω, *I swear falsely*, επιορκησομαι (-σω); κολαζω, *I chastise*, κολᾶσομαι (Att. κολῶμαι; also κολᾶσω); πηδαω, *I leap*, πηδησομαι; σίγωω, *I am silent*, σίγησομαι; σιωπαω, *I am silent*, σιωπησομαι; σκωπτω, *I mock*, σκωψομαι; σπουδαζω, *I am eager*, σπουδᾶσομαι (-σω); χωρεω, *I withdraw*, χωρησομαι (-σω).

491. Many middle verbs have an aorist passive (deponents passive). Some of these have already been given in the Tables: others are ἄμιλλαομαι, *I compete*, ἡμιλληθην; αρνεομαι, *I deny*, ηρνηθην (Er. ηρνησᾶμην); διαλέγομαι, *I discuss*, διελεχθην (Er. διελεξᾶμην); διᾶνοομαι, *I purpose*, διενοηθην (also ἄπον-, ενν-, προν-); εναντιοομαι, *I oppose*, ηναντιωθην; ενθῦμεομαι, *I lay to heart*, ενεθῦμηθην (also προθ-); ευλαβέομαι, *I am cautious*, ευλάβηθην; φιλοτιμέομαι, *I am ambitious*, ἐφίλοτιμήθην. Some of these have also a fut.-indef. derived from the aorist root.

ADVERBS.

492. On adverbs derived from adjectives and pronouns, see § 175, etc., § 204, etc., and § 210.

493. Adverbs are formed from substantives by means of the suffix δον (ἄδον, ἡδον): as, from

βοτρυ-, *bunch of grapes*, βοτρῦ-δον *like a bunch of grapes*.

ἰλα-, *troop*, ἰλ-ἄδον, *in troops, abundantly*.

κύν-, *dog*, κύν-ηδον, *like a dog*.

ἵππο-, *horse*, ἵππ-ηδον, *like a horse*.

494. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffixes δρν, δᾶ, δην (ᾶδην): as, from

ἀνᾶφᾶν-, *shew forth (up)*, ἀνᾶφαν-δον and ἀνᾶφαν-δᾶ, *openly*.

σχ-(έχ-), *hold, hold on by*, σχ-ε-δον, *hardly, nigh, nearly*.

κρυφ-, *hide*, κρυβ-δην and κρυβ-δᾶ (also κρυφ-α), *secretly*.

γραφ-, *scratch, write*, γραβ-δην, *in a scraping manner, by writing*.

σπερ-, *son, scatter*, σπορ-ᾶδην, *scatteredly*.

495. Adverbs in *ει* or *ι* (rarely *ϊ*), are formed from adjectives, mostly compounds: as, *πανδημ-ει* or *πανδημ-ι*, *with the whole people*; *ἄμαχ-ει*, *without a battle*; *ακλαυτ-ι*, *without weeping*. These are probably modifications of the dative case.

496. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffix *τι*: as, from

ονομαῖδ-, *name*,

ονομασ-τι, *by name*.

Περσιῖδ-, *hold with the Persians*, *Περσισ-τι*, *in Persian fashion*,
speaking Persian, *in the Persian tongue*.

497. A few adverbs in *ξ* or *αξ* are formed principally from substantives signifying some part of the body: as, from

οδοντ-, *tooth*,

οδαξ, *with the teeth*.

πυγμα-, *fist*,

πυξ, *with the fist*.

γονυ-, *knee*,

γυυξ, *on the knee*.

λαξ, *with the heel*.

also *μουνο-*, *alone*,

μουνναξ, *singly*.

αλλάγ-, *change*,

αλλαξ, *by turns*.

498. Adverbs in *(σ)θεν* or *(σ)θε* are formed from prepositions: as, *προ-σθε(ν)*, *before*, from *προ*, *before*; *ὑπερ-θε(ν)*, *from above*, *above*, from *ὑπερ*, *over*; *οπισθε(ν)* or *οπίθε(ν)*, *behind*; *ενερ-θε(ν)* or *νερ-θε(ν)*, *from beneath*, *beneath*, connected with *ενεροι* = *inferi*. From *εκ*, *out from*, are derived *εκ-τος*, *without*, and *εκτοσ-θε(ν)*, *from without*: from *εν*, *in*, are derived *εν-τος*, *within*, and *εντοσ-θε(ν)*, *from within*; also *ενδον* and *ενδοθι*, *within*, *at home*, and *ενδοθεν*. Some of these words are also employed as prepositions. Compare the table of pronominal adverbs, § 204.

PREPOSITIONS.

499. The prepositions of the Greek language, with the primary significations of each, are as follows:—

a. Followed by the accusative only:

εις or *ες*, *into*, *to* (Lat. *in*, with acc.).

b. Followed by the genitive only:

αντι, *over against*, *instead of*.

εξ, *εκ*, *out of*, *from*.

απο, *from* (away from).

προ, *before*.

c. Followed by the dative only:

εν (Ep. *ενι*, *ειν*), *in* (Lat. *in* with abl.).

συν or *ξυν*, *with*.

d. Followed by the accusative or genitive :

διᾶ, *through* (between).

ὑπερ (Ep. ὑπειρ), *over*.

κάτᾶ, *down*.

e. Followed by the accusative or dative :

ἄνᾶ, *up*.

f. Followed by the accusative, genitive, or dative :

αμφὶ, *about* (on both sides of). περι, *around*.

ἐπὶ, *upon*.

προς (Ep. προτῖ, ποτῖ), *up to*.

μετᾶ, *amidst*.

ὑπο (Ep. ὑπαι), *under*.

παρᾶ (Ep. παραι), *by* (by the side of).

The use of αμφὶ, ἄνᾶ, and μετᾶ with the dative is confined to the poets.

500. The prepositions were all originally adverbs of place : many of them are often so employed by the poets, and προς is so used even in Attic prose. In general usage, they either stand in connection with some case of a noun, in order to define the relation between the several words of a sentence more closely than could be done by means of the cases alone ; or they are compounded with verbs, to express the direction of the action of the verb. They are also used in the formation of compound adjectives.

501. In connection with the cases of nouns prepositions undergo some change of their original signification, yet rather in appearance than reality ; as the widely different translations which one preposition must often receive are due solely to the case which accompanies it. Thus, παρᾶ meaning *by the side of*, παρᾶ τον βασιλεᾶ is *to* (the side of) *the king* ; παρᾶ του βασιλεως, *from* (the side of) *the king* ; and παρᾶ τῷ βασιλεῖ, *by* (the side of), or *near*, *the king* : the difference of meaning in each instance being caused by the proper force of the accus., gen., and dat. cases respectively (§ 61, b.).

502. In composition with verbs the prepositions retain their adverbial character : hence the place of the augment and the reduplication is between the preposition and the verbal root, and in the earlier language the preposition was readily separated from the verb by one or more words—a process commonly, but incorrectly, treated as a violent license under the name of *Tmesis* (τμησις, *cutting*).

503. All the prepositions given in § 499 are used in composition with verbs : the following, some of which are rather adverbs,

are not so used: *ἄνευ* (and poet. *ἄτερ*), *without, apart from*; *ἄχρι(ς)* and *μέχρι(ς)*, *until*; *ἐνεκά* (*ἐνεκεν, ἐνεκά*), *for the sake of*, all of which are followed by the genitive; and *ἅμα*, *together with*, which takes the dative. The particle *ὥς* is sometimes used with the accus. to express motion *to*, for the most part with persons only.

504. The usual place of the preposition, as the name implies, is immediately before the noun which it accompanies; it is, however, sometimes separated from the case by the particles *μεν, δε, γάρ*, etc. *Περὶ* and *ἐνεκά* even in prose, the others in the poets, occasionally follow their noun.

505. The prepositions sometimes seem to be used as verbs, with an ellipsis of *εστί* or *εἰσὶ*;—*πᾶρά* for *πᾶρεστί* or *πᾶρεισὶ*, *ἐνὶ* for *ἐνεστί*, etc.

CONJUNCTIONS.

506. The conjunctive particles *μεν**—*δε* (—*δε*) are used to contrast two or more words or clauses which are either opposed to, or merely distinguished from, each other. They are regularly placed after the contrasted words, or the first words of the contrasted clauses. Their force may be rendered by *on the one hand—on the other*; but generally *μεν* may be passed over in the English sentence, and *δε* be rendered by *and*, or (if the contrast is one of opposition) *but*: as, *ελεγε μεν ὥς το πολὺ, τοις δε βουλομενοις ἐξην ἄκουειν*, *he usually spoke, and those who liked might listen*; *λεγεις μεν ευ, πρᾶττεις δ' ουδεν*, *you speak well, but do nothing*.

507. The copulative conjunctions are *και*, *and*; *τε* (encl.), *and*; *ἢ*, *either, or*; *ουδε* (*μηδε*),† *and not, not even*; *ουτε* (*μητε*), *neither, nor*. These may be used in pairs: as, *και κατὰ γην και κατὰ θάλασσαν*, *both by land and by sea*; *εγω τε και συ*, *both I and you*; *ανδρων τε θεων τε*, *both of men and of gods*; *ἢ τις ἢ ουδεις*, *either one or no one*; *ουτε ταυτᾶ ουτε τᾶλλᾶ*, *neither this nor the other*.

508. Particles of emphasis are *γε* (encl.), *at least*; *περ* (encl.), *just*; *ἦ*, *verily*; *μην*, *assuredly*; *δη*, *certainly, of course*; *μεντοι*, *however*, etc.

* Apparently weaker forms of *μην* and *δη*.

† On the distinction between the negative particles *ου* and *μη*, and their compounds, see the Syntax.

509. For the interrogative and conditional particles, and for those conjunctions which serve to attach subordinate to principal clauses, see the Syntax.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

510. Words are either *simple*—i. e. derived from a single root, as μάχ-ομαι, *I fight*, from μάχ-, *fight*; γράφ-ω, *I write*, from γράφ-,* *write*; λόγο-, m. *speech*, from λεγ-, *speak*—or *compound*, i. e. formed from two or more roots, as λόγο-γραφο-, m. *a writer of narratives*.†

511. Simple words are either *primary derivatives*—i. e. formed immediately from the root, as, φύγ-α-, f. *flight*, from φύγ-, *flee*; αρχ-α-, f. *beginning*, from αρχ-, *begin*—or *secondary derivatives*, i. e. formed through some simpler derivative, as αρχ-α-ιο-, *ancient*, from αρχ-α-, *beginning*. The term *derivative* is, however, usually restricted to words of the latter class.

512. Nouns, whether primary (primary derivatives), or derived (secondary derivatives), are usually formed by the addition of a syllable, called the suffix, which serves to determine the precise relation in which the word stands to the root. Thus, from γράφ-, *write*, are formed γράφ-εϋ-, m. *writer*; γράφ-ιδ-, f. *writing instrument*; γραμ-ματ-, n. *a writing*; γραμ-μα-, f. *line*: from δίκα-, f. *equivalent, right*, are formed δίκα-ιο-, *righteous*; and from this again, δίκα-ιο-σϋνα-, f. *righteousness*.

513. Many primary verbs, and a few substantives, are made without any suffix: as, μάχ- (m.), *fight*; λεγ-, *speak*; ἄγ-, *lead*; ἅλ-, m. f. *salt, sea*: or with a slight change of vowel, as φλογ-, f. *flame*, from φλεγ-, *burn*. Such substantives, of course, belong to the inseparable declension.

514. For the changes to which consonants and vowels are subject in the derivation and composition of words, consult the sections on letter-changes.

* Such words as γράφ-, *write*; αρχ-, *begin*, are classed among primary roots, as not admitting of any further analysis within the limits of the Greek language. They are probably not *pure* roots, but made by the addition of some affix.

† Care must be taken not to confound compound words and derivatives from compounds: ὁμοφρον-, *of one mind*, is a compound adjective; ὁμοφρονε-, *be of one mind*, is a verb derived from the compound adjective.

515.

Of the Derivation of Nouns.

The following Tables exhibit the most important suffixes of substantives and adjectives.

MASCULINE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
εf	verbs	one who —s	φεν-	slay	φον-ευ-	slayer
εf	nouns	person	γραμμᾶτ-	a writing	γραμμᾶτ-ευ-	scribe
			ἵππο-	horse	ἵππ' -ευ-	horseman
εf ¹	town	inhabitant	Μεγᾶρο-	Megara	Μεγᾶρ' -ευ-	a Megarian
τα	verbs	one who —s	κῦβερνα-	steer	κῦβερνη-τα-	steersman
τρ	verbs	one who —s	ῥε-	speak	ῥη-τορ-	speaker
τηρ	verbs	one who —s	κᾶλ-ε-	summon	κλη-τηρ-	summoner
τα	nouns	person	τοξο-	bow	τοξο-τα-	bowman
ῑ-τα	nouns	person	ὁδο-	way	ὁδ' -ῑτα-	traveller
ω-τα	nouns	person	στράτια-	army	στράτι' -ωτα-	soldier
τα ¹	town or country	inhabitant	Αἰγῑνα-	Ægina	Αἰγῑνη-τα-	an Æginetan
ῑ-τα		inhabitant	Αβδηρο-	Abdera	Αβδηρ' -ῑτα-	an Abderite
ω-τα		inhabitant	Σῑκελῑα-	Sicily	Σῑκελῑ' -ωτα-	a Sicilian Greek
τηρ- ²	verbs	means	ζωσ-	gird	ζωσ-τηρ-	girdle
ο ³	verbs	person	αιιδ-	sing	αιιδ-ο-	singer
ο	verbs	act?	λεγ-	speak	λογ-ο-	speech
α ⁴	—	person	τριβ-	wear, practise	παιδο-τριβ-α-	trainer of boys
ῑδᾶ ⁵	parent	son of	Νεστορ-	Nestor	Νεστορ-ῑδα-	son of Nestor
ῑον	parent	son of	Κρονο-	Cronus	Κρον' -ῑον- or	son of Cronus
ῑων	parent	son of			Κρον-ῑων-	
ι-σκο-	nouns	little	παιδ-	child, boy	παιδ-ισκο-	young boy
μο ⁶	verbs	act	οδυρ-	lament	οδυρ-μο-	lamentation
(θ)μο	verbs	act	κλαφ-	weep	κλαυ-θμο-	weeping
(σ)μο	verbs	act	θε-	place	θε-σμο-	statute
ων	nouns	place for	γῡναικ-	woman	γῡναικ-ων-	women's apartment
ᾶκ ⁷	nouns	little	κλων-	twig	κλων-ᾶκ-	little twig
ᾶκ	nouns	—	πορπα-	buckle	πορπ-ᾶκ-	shield-handle
ηκ	nouns	—	μυρμο-	ant	μυρμ' -ηκ-	ant
ῡχ ⁷	nouns	—	βοτρυ-?	bunch of grapes	βοστρ-ῡχ-	lock of hair

Remarks on the Suffixes.

¹ This suffix is, of course, only a special case of that immediately above.
² Nouns masc. in τηρ, and nouns fem. and neut. in ρα and ρο, signifying the means, are probably to be regarded as adjectives used substantively.
³ Some of these nouns in ο are masc. and fem.; as, αιιδο- m. and f.
⁴ The few nouns of this class are, mostly, compounds.
⁵ This suffix also appears as ᾶδα and ῑᾶδα. When it is added to words whose C. F. ends in εf, f disappears, and ῑ of the suffix forms a diphthong with the pre-

ceding ϵ : thus, from $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ - or $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\varsigma$ -, *Peleus*, are made $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ - (or $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ -) and $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\iota\delta\alpha$ -, *son of Peleus*: similarly from $\text{Ατρ}\epsilon\varsigma$ - are formed $\text{Ατρ}\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ - and $\text{Ατρ}\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$ -.

⁶ But of many words in $\theta\mu\omicron$ and $\sigma\mu\omicron$ the initial consonant of the suffix seems due rather to a lost final consonant in the root.

⁷ Also fem., as $\rho\omicron\delta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ -, f. *dwarf-rose*; $\pi\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\chi$ -, f. *fold*; $\alpha\mu\pi\text{-}\ddot{\upsilon}\chi$ -, m. f. *band, circlet*, (from $\alpha\mu\phi\iota$). These suffixes, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$, $\eta\kappa$, $\ddot{\upsilon}\chi$, as also $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ ($\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ -, *babbler*), $\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma$ ($\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\text{-}\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma$ -, f. *pinion*), $\iota\kappa$ ($\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\iota\kappa$ -, f. *a spiral*), are varieties of one suffix, and all seem to have been originally diminutive. Some of them are also adjectival.

516.

FEMININE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a Substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
α^1	verbs	act	$\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma$	<i>flee</i>	$\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma\text{-}\alpha$	<i>flight</i>
$\mu\alpha$	verbs	act	$\mu\nu\alpha$ - (m.)	<i>remember</i>	$\mu\nu\eta\text{-}\mu\alpha$	<i>remembrance</i>
$\iota\alpha^2$	adj.	quality	$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ -	<i>prosperous</i>	$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\text{-}\iota\alpha$	<i>prosperity</i>
$\sigma\text{-}\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha^3$	adj.	quality	$\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\nu$	<i>senseless</i>	$\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$	<i>senselessness</i>
			$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron$	<i>righteous</i>	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\text{-}\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$	<i>righteousness</i>
$\omicron\text{-}\nu\alpha$	verbs		$\eta\delta$ - (m.)	<i>enjoy</i>	$\eta\delta\text{-}\omicron\alpha$	<i>joy, pleasure</i>
$\tau\eta\tau$	adj.	quality	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon$	<i>swift</i>	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\ddot{\upsilon}\text{-}\tau\eta\tau$	<i>swiftness</i>
$\tau\iota^4$	verbs	act	$\phi\alpha$	<i>speak</i>	$\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\iota$	<i>speaking</i>
$\sigma\iota$	verbs	act	$\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$	<i>do</i>	$\pi\rho\alpha\zeta\iota$	<i>doing</i>
$\sigma\iota\alpha$	verbs	act	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\delta$	<i>prove</i>	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\iota\alpha$	<i>proving</i>
$\iota\alpha^5$	male	female	$\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ -	<i>priest</i>	$\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$	<i>priestess</i>
$\sigma\alpha$	male	female	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$	<i>king</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$	<i>queen</i>
$\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$	male	female	$\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\nu\tau$	<i>lion</i>	$\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$	<i>lioness</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta$	parent	daughter of	$\Delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\omicron$	<i>Danaus</i>	$\Delta\alpha\nu\alpha'\text{-}\acute{\iota}\delta$	<i>daughter of Danaus</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}^6$	male	female	$\text{'Ε}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$	<i>a Greek</i>	$\text{'Ε}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu\text{-}\acute{\iota}\delta$	<i>a Greek woman</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta$	—	—	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$	<i>write</i>	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\acute{\iota}\delta$	<i>writing instrument</i>
$\acute{\alpha}\delta$	nouns	collective	$\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$	<i>leaf</i>	$\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda'\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\delta$	<i>heap of leaves</i>
$\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha^7$	verbs	female agent	$\delta\omicron$	<i>give</i>	$\delta\omicron\text{-}\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$	<i>female who gives</i>
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$	verbs	female agent	$\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon$	<i>create</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\alpha$	<i>poetess</i>
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta$	verbs	female agent	$\alpha\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$	<i>play the flute</i>	$\alpha\upsilon\lambda\eta\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta$	<i>female flute-player</i>
$\tau\acute{\iota}\delta^7$	nouns	female person	$\pi\omicron\lambda\iota$	<i>city</i>	$\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\delta$	<i>female citizen</i>
$\tau\rho\alpha$	verbs	means	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\beta$	<i>hide</i>	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha$	<i>veil</i>
$\tau\rho\alpha$	verbs	place	$\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota$	<i>wrestle</i>	$\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha$	<i>wrestling-school</i>
$\iota\text{-}\sigma\kappa\alpha$	nouns	little	$\pi\alpha\iota\delta$	<i>child</i>	$\pi\alpha\iota\delta\text{-}\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha$	<i>little girl</i>

Remarks.

¹ Feminines in α are also used as collective nouns: thus, from $\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ -, *watch*, $\phi\ddot{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\text{-}\alpha$ -, f. is both *watching* and *a guard*, like the Latin *custodia*-. Similarly, some words in $\iota\alpha$ are collectives: as, $\gamma\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\iota\alpha$ - ($\gamma\epsilon\rho\upsilon\nu\tau\text{-}\iota\alpha$ -), *a senate*; $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\text{-}\iota\alpha$ - (from $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\tau\omicron$ -, *summoned*), *an assembly*.

² Substantives in $\iota\alpha$, from adjectives chiefly, are very numerous; it is important to attend to the necessary letter-changes: thus, from $\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron$ -, *wise*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\sigma$ -, *true*; $\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$ -, *immortal*, are derived $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$ -, *wisdom*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ -, *truth*; $\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\alpha$ -, *immortality*.

³ Most words of this class are derived from adjectives in $\omicron\nu$, as $\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ -, *folly*,

from *αφρον-*; *μνημοσύνα-*, *remembrance*, from *μνημον-*, *mindful*; so that *υνα* should, probably, be regarded as the original suffix, *σ* being due to *ν* final of the adj.

⁴ *τι* and *σι* are the same suffix.

⁵ The suffixes *σα* and *ια* are probably identical, *σσα* being due to the concurrence of *ι* with a preceding guttural or dental; so *μελισσα-*, *bee*, from *μελιτ-*, n. *honey*. See § 45, *a*.

⁶ This use of the suffix *ιδ* is obviously related to the preceding: *ιδ* also appears as a termination of feminine adjectives: thus, *θουρο-*, m. *θουριδ-*, f. *impetuous*; *Περσα-*, a *Persian*, *Περσιδ-*, f. (sc. *γα-*), *the land of the Persians, Persia*.

⁷ These fem. nouns in *τειρα* (*τερ-ια*), *τρια*, *τριδ*, and *τιδ*, should rather be considered as formed through masc. nouns in *τηρ*, *τορ*, and *τα*. Compare the Latin *vict-ic-* through *vict-or-*; *doctrina-* through *doctor-*; *textrina-* through *textor-*.

517.

NEUTER SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ματ	verbs	thing done	πραγ-	do	πραγ-ματ-	deed
εσ ¹	verbs.	{ act	πενθ-	grieve	πενθ-εσ-	grief
εσ	adj.	{ thing done	βᾶλ-	throw	βελ-εσ-	dart
ο	verbs	property	ευρ-υ-	broad	ευρ-εσ-	breadth
το ²	verbs	—	ζυγ-	join	ζυγ-ο-	yoke
τρο ³	verbs	thing done	πο-	drink	πο-το-	draught
		{ means	ᾶρο-	plough	ᾶρο-τρο-	a plough
		{ wages for	λυ-	set free	λυ-τρο-	ransom
τηρ-ιο ⁴	verbs	place	βουλευ-	deliberate	βουλευ-τηριο-	senate-house
(ε)ιο	nouns	place	χαλκε-	coppersmith	χαλκε-ιο-	coppersmith's shop
ιο	nouns	little	παιδ-	child	παιδ-ιο-	little child
ιδιο	nouns	little	κύν-	dog	κύν-ιδιο-	little dog
ᾶριο	nouns	little	παιδ-	child	παιδ-ᾶριο-	little child
(ᾶ)νο	verbs	—	τεκ-	bring forth	τεκ-νο-	child

Remarks.

¹ Varieties of this suffix are *ᾶσ*, *ᾶτ*, *ᾶρ*, as: *σελαᾶσ-*, *blaze*; *τερᾶτ-*, *portent*; *θενᾶρ-*, *the flat of the hand*.

² These nouns in *το* are probably neuters of adjectives in *το*.

³ The price for which anything is bought is a sort of instrument.

⁴ These words in *τηριο* and *ειο* (*αιο*, etc.) are rather to be regarded as the neuters of adjectives in *τηρ-ιο* and *ε-ιο*: the true suffix is *ιο*, the syllables *τηρ* and *ε* (*εφ*) denoting the agent. The compound suffix would grow to be regarded as a simple, and thus be added to nouns agent of a different form: thus, from *διδασκαλο-*, *teacher*, was made *διδασκαλειο-*, n. *a school*. Compare the Latin *audi-tor-ιο-* with the Greek *ακροᾶ-τηρ-ιο-*, *place of audience*. Some nouns in *τηριο* and *ειο* also signify the means.

518.

SUFFIXES OF ADJECTIVES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives an adjective meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ο ¹	verbs	state	λεπ-	leave	λοιπ-ο-	left
ιο ²	nouns	belonging to	ᾠλ-	sea	ᾠλ-ιο-	marine
ιο	adj.	—ly	κάθᾱρ-	clean	κάθᾱρ'-ιο-	cleanly
εο	nouns	made of	χρῦσο-	gold	χρῦσ'-εο-	golden
ειο	nouns	belonging to	γῦναικ-	woman	γῦναικ-ειο-	feminine
λο	}	state?	δει-	fear	δει-λο-	timid
η-λο			ὑψ-εσ-	height	ὑψ-ηλο-	high
ω-λο			φειδ-	spare	φειδ-ωλο-	thrifty
ᾱ-λεο			θαρσ-εσ-	courage	θαρσ-ᾱλεο-	courageous
ρο			αισχ-εσ-	shame	αισχ-ρο-	shameful
ε-ρο	nouns	full of	φοβο-	fear	φοβ'-ερο-	frightful, afraid
η-ρο	nouns	full of	μοχθο-	hardship	μοχθ'-ηρο-	full of hardship
νο	verbs	state	σεβ-	worship	σεμ-νο-	revered
νο	nouns	like, etc.	ερεβες-	gloom	ερεβεν-νο-	gloomy
ῖ-νο	nouns	like, etc.	ανθρωπο-	man	ανθρωπ'-ῖνο-	human
ῖ-νο	nouns	made of	ξύλο-	wood	ξύλ'-ῖνο-	wooden
ερ-ιο	nouns	belonging to	χειμ-ων-	winter	χειμ-εριο-	wintery
ερ-ῖνο	nouns	belonging to	νυκτ-	night	νυκτ-ερίνο-	belonging to night
ῖ-νο	town	belonging to	Τᾱραντ-	Tarentum	Ταραντ'-ῖνο-	of Tarentum
η-νο	town	belonging to	Κυζικό-	Cyzicus	Κυζίκ'-ηνο-	of Cyzicus
ᾱ-νο	town	belonging to	Σαρδι-	Sardis	Σαρδι-ᾱνο-	of Sardis
ῖμο	verbs	fit to (act. or pas.)	ωφελ-ε-	serve	ωφελ-ῖμο-	serviceable
σ-ῖμο	verbs		ια- (m.)	heal	ια-σῖμο-	curable
ῖμο	nouns	like, etc.	νομο-	custom	νομ'-ῖμο-	customary
ῖκο	verbs	fit to	αρχ-	rule	αρχ-ῖκο-	fit to rule
τ-ῖκο	verbs	fit to	πραγ-	rule	πρακ-τίκο-	fit for business
κο	nouns	belonging to	Λιβυ-	a Libyan	Λιβῦ-κο-	Libyan
ῖκο	nouns	belonging to	Ἑλλην-	a Greek	Ἑλλην-ῖκο-	Grecian
ᾱκο	nouns	belonging to	ἵππο-	horse	ἵππ'-ῖκο-	of horses
τα		belonging to male agent, etc.	Κορινθιο-	a Corinthian	Κορινθι'-ᾱκο-	of the Corinthians
τ-ῖδ			στεφᾱνο-	wreath	στεφᾱν-ῖ-τα- στεφᾱν-ῖ-τίδ-	{ belonging to wreaths
το	verbs	{ —ed —able	γνω-	know	γνω-το-	known
τεο	verbs	to be —d	θᾱν-	die	θνη-το-	liable to die
τερο	{ adj. or prep.	of two	ποιε-	make	ποιη-τεο-	to be made
τηριο ³	verbs	fit to	[πο- ;]	which?	πο-τερο-;	which of two?
υ ⁴	—	—	προ	before	προ-τερο-	former
μον	verbs	full of	σω-	save	σω-τηρ-ιο-	saving
(φ)εντ	nouns	full of	ῆδ-	delight-	ῆδ-υ-	delightful, sweet
ηρεσ ⁵	nouns	fitted with, etc.	μνη-	remember	μνη-μον-	mindful
ωδεσ ⁶	nouns	full of	δολο-	craft	δολο-εντ-	crafty
			χαλκο-	copper	χαλκ'-ηρεσ-	fitted with copper
			κινδῦνο-	danger	κινδῦν'-ωδεσ-	dangerous

Remarks.

¹ This suffix is much used in compound adjectives.

² In appending the suffix attention must be paid to the final letter of the C. F. Thus, from *δικα-*, *right*; *βᾶσιλες-*, *king*; *θερεσ-*, *summer*; *Μίλητος-*, *Miletus*, are derived *δικαιο-*, *βᾶσιλειο-*, *θερειο-*, *Μίλησιο-*; and from *αλγες-*, *pain*, with suffix *νο*, *αλγεινο-*, *painful*, for *αλγες-νο-*, through *αλγεν-νο-*; compare the co-existing forms *φαεννο-* and *φαινο-*, *shining*, from *φαισ-*, *light*, and the feminines *χάρις-σα-* (adj.) and *τῦπει-σα-* (part.) from the C. F. *χάριεντ-* and *τῦπεντ-*.

³ These are strictly to be viewed as adjectives in *ιο* from nouns in *τηρ*; but many adjectives in *τηριο* occur without any corresponding substantive in *τηρ*.

⁴ Perhaps this suffix carries with it a diminutive force. Compare the English adjectives in *ish*; and for the form the numerous Latin adj. in *i*, as *suavi-*, *sweet*.

⁵ Adjectives in *ηρις* are perhaps to be regarded as compounded with the root *ἄρ-*, *fit*.

⁶ This suffix possibly contains the element *ειδ-εσ-*, *form, shape*: compare such words as *μηνο-ειδεσ-*, *moon-shaped*.

Of the Derivation of Verbs.

519. Frequently a pure root, without the addition of any suffix, is used as the C. F. of a verb: as, *ἄγ-*, *lead*; *τάγ-* (σσ), *arrange*; *μαθ-*, (*μανθᾶν*), *learn*; *ρε-*, *flow*; *φύγ-* (*φενγ-*), *flee*.

520. Many crude forms of substantives and adjectives are, without any additional suffix, employed as verbal crude forms: as, *πτῦχ-*, f. *a fold*, and *πτῦχ-* (σσ), *fold up*; *παιδ-*, m. f. *child*, and *παιδ-* (ς), *play like a child*; *φύλακ-*, m. *watchman*, and *φύλακ-* (σσ), *watch*; *ελικ-*, *twisted*, and *ελικ-* (σσ), *twist*; *κηρῦκ-*, m. *herald*, and *κηρῦκ-* (σσ), *proclaim*. The suffixes, thus transferred, often came to be viewed as original verb-suffixes, and were then appended to roots of different form.

521. Thus from substantives in *a* arise verbs in *a*: as,

Subst.

θηρα-, f. *hunting*,

τίμα-, f. *honour*,

τολμα-, f. *daring*,

Verb.

θηρα-, *hunt*.

τίμα-, *honour*.

τολμα-, *be daring*.

And then from words of a different form: as,

γοο-, m. *wailing*,

νεμεσι-, f. *indignation*,

γοα-, *bewail*.

νεμεσα-, *be indignant*.

522. From substantives in *ο* arise verbs in *ο* : as,

δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλο-, <i>enslave</i> .
χρῦσο-, m. <i>gold</i> ,	χρῦσο-, <i>gild</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

ρίζα-, f. <i>root</i> ,	ρίζο-, <i>cause to take root</i> .
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523. From substantives and adjectives in *εσ* arise verbs in *εσ*, or more frequently in *ε*, *σ* being dropped (§ 48) : as,

τελεσ-, n. <i>end</i> ,	τελεσ- or τελε-, <i>fulfil</i> .
ἄκεσ-, n. <i>remedy</i> ,	ἄκεσ- or ἀκε- (m.), <i>heal</i> .
θαρσεσ-, n. <i>courage</i> ,	θαρσε-, <i>be bold</i> .
ευτύχεσ-, <i>fortunate</i> ,	ευτύχε-, <i>be fortunate</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

φίλο-, m. f. <i>friend</i> ,	φίλε-, <i>be a friend, love</i> .
οικο-, m. <i>house</i> ,	οικε-, <i>dwell</i> .
φωνα-, f. <i>voice</i> ,	φωνε-, <i>speak</i> .
ευδαιμον-, <i>happy</i> ,	ευδαιμονε-, <i>be happy</i> .

Verbs in *ε* from subst. and adj. in *ο* are very numerous.

524. From nouns in *ι* and *υ* arise a few verbs in *ι* and *υ* : as,

μηνι-, f. <i>wrath</i> ,	μηνι-, <i>be wroth</i> .
ἴθυ-, <i>straight</i> ,	ἴθυ-, <i>go straight</i> .

525. From substantives in *ευ* arise verbs in *ευ* : as,

βᾶσιλευ-, m. <i>king</i> ,	βᾶσιλευ-, <i>be king</i> .
ἵππευ-, m. <i>horseman</i> ,	ἵππευ-, <i>ride, serve in cavalry</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

βουλα-, f. <i>counsel</i> ,	βουλευ-, <i>give counsel</i> .
δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλευ-, <i>be a slave</i> .
ἡγεμον-, m. <i>guide, leader</i> ,	ἡγεμονευ-, <i>guide, rule</i> .

526. From substantives in *μ-ᾱτ* arise verbs in *μ-ᾱν* (*αιν*) :* as,

ονομᾱτ-, n. <i>name</i> ,	ονομᾱν-, <i>give a name to</i> .
σημᾱτ-, n. <i>sign, token</i> ,	σημᾱν-, <i>give a sign</i> .

And then from words of a different form ; more readily, however, from words which show some resemblance to the original form : as,

ποιμεν-, m. <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποίμᾱν-, <i>tend sheep</i> .
ευφρον-, <i>glad</i> ,	ευφρᾱν-, <i>gladden</i> .

* For this substitution of *ν* for *τ*, compare the adjectives α-πραγ-μον-, *easy* ; ἄ-πημ-ον-, *unharméd*, from πραγ-μᾱτ-, πημ-ᾱτ- ; also the Latin neuter substantives in *men* and *mento*, which evidently correspond in form and meaning to the Greek neuters in μᾱτ.

θερμο-, *hot*,
 λευκο-, *white*,

θερμᾶν-, *make warm*.
 λευκᾶν-, *whiten*.

527. From adjectives in υ arise verbs in ὕ-ν (ῡν) : as,

ἡδυ-, *sweet*,

ἡδύν-, *sweeten*.

βαρυ-, *heavy*,

βαρύν-, *make heavy*.

And then from words of a different form : as,

λαμπρο-, *bright*,

λαμπρύν-, *brighten*.

In some instances, the adj. in υ has disappeared in the positive, traces of the formation surviving, however, in the compar. and superl., and in a derived verb in ὕν : thus, with αἰσχ-ρο-, *ugly*, etc., are connected the compar. and superl. αἰσχιον- and αἰσχιστο-, and a subst. αἰσχεσ-, suggesting an adjectival C.F. αἰσχυ-, whence is derived a verbal C. F. αἰσχύν-, *shame*. Similarly, we have αλγ-εινο-, *painful*, αλγῖον-, αλγιστο-, αλγεσ-, [αλγυ-], αλγύν-. κρᾶτ-ερο-, *strong*, κρεισσον-, κρᾶτιστο-, κρᾶτεσ-, [κρᾶτυ-], κρᾶτύν-.

528. From substantives in ἰδ arise verbs in ἰδ (ζ) : as,

παιδ-, m. f. *child*,

παιδ-, *play like a child*.

ελπίδ-, f. *hope*,

ελπίδ-, *feel hope*.

ερίδ-, f. *strife*,

ερίδ-, *strive*.

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

Ἑλλην-, m. *a Greek*,

Ἑλληνίδ-, *speak Greek, etc.*

όπλο- (pl.), n. *arms*,

όπλιδ-, *furnish with arms*.

529. From substantives in ᾶτ (μ-ατ) are made verbs in ᾶδ (ζ) : as,

θαυμᾶτ-, n. *wonder*,

θαυμᾶδ-,* *feel wonder*.

δελεατ-, n. *bait, enticement*,

δελεᾶδ-, *entice*.

And, more frequently, from words of another form : as,

δῖκα-, f. *justice*,

δῖκάδ-, *give judgement*.

εργο-, n. *work*,

εργᾶδ- (m.), *work*.

530. A few verbs called *desideratives* are formed in α (or ια) from nouns, and in σει from verbs (through the future) : as,

φονο-, m. *bloodshed*,

φονα-, *thirst for blood*.

θᾶνᾶτο-, m. *death*,

θᾶνᾶτα- & } *long to die*.
 θᾶνᾶτια-, }

πολεμε-, *make war*,

πολεμη-σει-, *wish for war*.

γελα-σ-, *laugh*,

γελᾶ-σει-, *wish to laugh*.

531. On inceptive verbs in σκ (ι-σκ), see § 266.

* As well as θαυμᾶν-, an older form.

Connected with this formation in *σκ* is a peculiar form of the past-imperfect and aorist tenses, active and middle, made by means of a suffix *σκ* or *ε-σκ* with the person-endings of the past-imperf., and signifying the repetition of an act in past time; the augment is usually dropped: thus, from *τρεπ-*, *turn*, are formed (past-imp. 1 sing.) *τρεπεσκον* and *τρεπεσκομην*; (1 aor.) *τρεψασκον* and *τρεψασκομην*; (2 aor.) *τράπεσκον* and *τράπεσκομην*. The use of these tenses is confined to the Ionic dialect; in Attic the same meaning was conveyed by means of the ordinary tenses with *ἄν*: as, *εἶδον ἄν*, *I would (repeatedly) see*, = *ἴδεσκον*.

532. Verbs in *α*, *αδ*, *ε*, *ευ*, generally denote a state, or the possession or exercise of some faculty, etc., implied by the simple word; thus, they are both transitive and intransitive: as, from *νῖκα*, f. *victory*, arises the verb *νῖκα*, *be victorious, conquer*. But verbs in *ε* and *ευ* are generally intransitive.

533. Verbs in *ο*, *ἄν*, *ῶν*, have usually a *factitive* signification: as, *δουλο-*, *make a slave of*; *θερμαῖν*, *warm*; *ἡδύν*, *sweeten*.

534. Verbs in *ἰδ* belong to both classes: as, *ελπίδ*, *be hopeful, hope*, but *ἀγνῖδ*, *render pure*. Many verbs in *ἰδ* derived from proper names are *imitative*: as, *Φίλιππίδ*, *belong to Philip's party*; *Ἑλληνῖδ*, *act the Greek*.

Of Composition.

535. The first member of a compound word may be either a noun (substantive or adjective), a verb, or some particle. The second member may be either a noun or a verb.

536. If the first member of a compound be a substantive or adjective, it is prefixed (in the crude form) with no other change or addition than such as may be required for euphony: thus are derived

from <i>πῦρ</i> , <i>fire</i> ,	and <i>φέρ</i> , <i>bear</i> ,	<i>πυρ-φορ-ο</i> , <i>fire-bearing</i> .
<i>σάκεσ</i> , <i>shield</i> ,	<i>πᾶλ</i> , <i>brandish</i> ,	<i>σάκεσ-πᾶλ-ο</i> , <i>brandishing a shield</i> .
<i>χορο</i> , <i>chorus</i> ,	<i>διδασκάλο</i> , <i>teacher</i> ,	<i>χορο-διδασκάλο</i> , <i>teacher of a chorus</i> .
<i>πολυ</i> , <i>many</i> ,	<i>γλωττα</i> , <i>tongue</i> ,	<i>πολυ-γλωττ-ο</i> , <i>many-tongued</i> .

Final *α* is usually changed to *ο*: as,

from *ἡμερα*, *day*, and *φύλακ*, *watcher*, *ἡμερο-φύλακ*, *watching by day*.

Final *o* is dropped if the second word begin with a vowel : as,
from *ἵππο-*, *horse*, and *αρχ-*, *command*, *ἵππ-αρχ-ο-*, *commander of*
cavalry.

κωμα-, *village*, *αρχ-*, *command*, *κωμ-αρχ-ο-*, *head of a vil-*
lage.

But, if the second word begin with *φ* or *σ* subsequently lost, the
final vowel of the first word is generally retained, and crasis
often takes place : as,

from *κάκο-*, *bad*, and *ἡθεσ-* (*φῆθεσ-*), *disposition*, *κάκο-ἡθεσ-*, *ill-*
disposed.

κάκο-, *bad*, *εργο-* (*φεργο-*), *deed*, *κάκουργο-*, i. e.
κάκο-εργο-, *evil-doer*.

ράβδο-, *staff*, *έχ-* (*σεχ-*), *hold*, *ράβδουχ-ο-*, i. e.
ράβδο-οχ-ο-, *holding a staff*.

If the first word end with a consonant and the second begin
with a consonant, *o* is used as connecting vowel : as,

from *θαυμάτ-*, *wonder*, and *ποι-ε-*, *do*, *θαυμάτ-ο-ποι-ο-*, *wonder-*
worker.

πάτερ-, *father*, *κτεν-*, *kill*, *πατρ-ο-κτον-ο-*, *father-killer*.

Also after the weak vowels *i* and *υ*, *o* is inserted : as,

from *φύσι-*, *nature*, and *λεγ-*, *speak*, *φύσι-ο-λογ-ο-*, *natural philo-*
sopher.

ιχθυ-, *fish*, *φάγ-*, *eat*, *ιχθυ-ο-φάγ-ο-*, *fish-eater*.*

But of neuters in *εσ* and *ατ* (*ματ*) those syllables are often drop-
ped; or, rather, an earlier stage of the root is recurred to : as,

from *ανθ-εσ-*, *flower*, and *νεμ-*, *feed*, *ανθ-ο-νομ-ο-*, *feeding on*
flowers.

σπερμ-ατ-, *seed*, *λεγ-*, *gather*, *σπερμ-ο-λογ-ο-*, *picking up*
seeds.

537. If the first member of a compound be a verb, it is an-
nexed without change, or, if euphony requires, with the insertion

* At least, such is the usual but not altogether satisfactory explana-
tion of this *o*. On the other hand, it has been suggested that in such
compounds originally a genitival or other secondary form constituted
the first element, of which the so-called connecting vowel *o* is a relic.
Thus, for instance, *ιχθυοσ-φάγο-* would have been the original form of
this word. Compare *Πελοποννησο-*, *island of Pelops*, which is admitted
to be for *Πελοποσ-νησο-*, just as *ερεβεννο-* is from *ερεβσο-νο-* (§ 48).
In such words as *πῦρ-ι-γενεσ-*, *wrought by fire*; *ορει-τροφο-* (or *ορε-
τροφο-*), *reared on the mountains*, a dative case is usually recognised in
the former element.

of a short vowel, *ε*, *ι* or *ο*, as connecting vowel: thus are derived—

from *πειθ*-(m.), *obey*, and *αρχ*-, *command*, *πειθ-αρχ-ο*-, *obedient to orders*.

δᾶκ-, *bite*, *θυμο*-, *heart*, *δᾶκ-ε-θυμο*-. *heart-consuming*.

αρχ-, *command*, *τεκτον*-, *artificer*, *αρχ-ι-τεκτον*-, *chief artificer*.

λίπ-, *leave*, *στράτο*-, *army*, *λίπ-ο-στράτ-ια*-, *desertion from the army*.

But not unfrequently the syllable *σι* (before vowels *σ*) is inserted: as,

from *λυ*-, *loosen*, and *πονο*-, *toil*, *λυ-σι-πονο*-, *ending toil*.

πληγ-, *strike*, *ιππο*-, *horse*, *πληξ-ιππο*-, *steed-spurring*.

This syllable *σι* (earlier *τι*, as *βω-τι-ἄνειρα*-, *man-feeding*) is doubtless the same as the suffix *σι* of feminine nouns signifying an *act*.

538. Many compound adjectives are formed by aid of certain inseparable particles prefixed: the most important of these prefixes are—

a. The negative particle *ἄν*-, before consonants *ἄ*- (*Alpha privativum*): thus,

from *ἄν*- and *αῖτιο*-, *cause*, is made *ἄν-αῖτιο*-, *guiltless, etc.*

ελευθερο-, *free*, *ἄν-ελευθερο*-, *unfree, slavish*.

πάτερ-, *father*, *ἄ-πάτορ*-, *fatherless*.

μαθ-, *learn*, *ἄ-μαθ-ες*-, *stupid*.

If the second member of the compound began with *F*, *a* was used according to the rule; in Attic contraction sometimes ensued: thus,

from *ἄ*- and *(F)εργο*-, *work*, was made *α-εργο*-, Att. *αργο*-, *idle*.

(F)έκοντ-, *willing*, *α-εκοντ*-, *ἄκοντ*-, *unwilling*.

(F)εικ-, *seem*, *α-εικ-ες*-, *αικεσ*-, *unseemly*.

Similarly from *ὑπνο*-, *sleep*, originally *συνπνο*-, was formed *α-ὑπνο*-, *sleepless*, not *ἄνυπνο*-.

The particle *νη*-, apparently another form of *ἄν*-, has the same signification: it is used in poetical compounds; as, *νηλεες*-, *pitiless*, from *ελεεσ*-, *pity*.*

* With the inseparable negative particle *ἄν*-, *ἄ*-, or *νη*-, compare the preposition *ἄνευ*, *without*, the Latin conjunction *nē* and particle *in*-, the German *ohne* and *un*-, and the English *un*-: also consult Prof. Key, *Phil. Soc.*, iii. p. 52.

b. The particle δύσ-, conveying the notion of *difficult, bad*, and corresponding to the English *mis-* in *misfortune*: thus, from δύσ- and θῦμο-, *heart*, was made δυσ-θῦμο-, *despondent*.

ἄλο-, *be captured*, δύσ-ἄλω-το-, *difficult to capture*.

Compare with these the numerous compounds of εὐ, *well*; as, εὐ-θῦμο-, *cheerful*; εὐ-ἄλω-το-, *easy to capture*, etc.

c. The copulative particle ᾶ-, or, without the aspirate, ἄ-, of ᾶμᾶ, *at one, together* (*Alpha copulativum*): thus, from ᾶ- and παντ-, *all*, was made ᾶ-παντ-, *all together*.

κελευθο-, *road*, ᾶ-κολουθο-, *attendant on*.

τάλαντο-, *balance*, ᾶ-τάλαντο-, *equivalent*.*

539. Compound adjectives expressing *intensity*, are made with the inseparable particles ἄγᾶ-, ζᾶ-, ἄρῖ-, and ἐρί-: as, ἄγα-κλύτο-, *very famous*; ζα-πλουτο-, *very rich*; ἄρῖ-δηλο-, *very plain*; ἐρί-δουπο-, *loud-sounding*. These words are not found in Attic prose.

540. Compound adjectives are also made with prepositions and adverbs prefixed: as, προ-θῦμο-, *forward-minded, eager*; ἄπο-δημο-, *away from one's country*; συν-δικο-, *advocate*; εὐ-θῦμο-, *cheerful*; οψῖ-μᾶθεσ-, *late in learning*.

541. The second member of a compound may be either a noun or a verb: the termination must be adapted, if necessary, to the class of words to which the compound belongs. Hence,

a. If the second member of a compound adjective be a noun, it often remains quite unchanged: thus,

from σαφες-, *clear*, is made ἄ-σαφες-, *obscure*.

πολι-, *state*,

ἄ-πολι-, *outlaw*.

σθενες-, *strength*,

α-σθενες-, *weak*.

ετεσ-, *year*,

δεκα-ετεσ-, *ten years old*.

παιδ-, *child*,

εὐ-παιδ-, *with good children*.

εργο-, *work*,

φῖλ-εργο-, *industrious*.

b. Feminine substantives in α give rise to compound adjectives in ο: thus,

from τιμα-, *honour*, is made φῖλο-τιμο-, *ambitious*.

* On the so-called *Alpha intensivum*, see Lobeck, *Pathologiae Graeci Serm. Elementa*, pp. 32—36. In many of the words usually given as compounded with this particle, the α is evidently the α copulative; in others the initial α seems to be the moveable euphonic α, or at most a formative letter without signification.

c. Nouns of the syncopated declension in *ερ*, and *φρεν*, *heart*, *mind*, change *ε* into *ο*: thus,

from <i>μητερ</i> , <i>mother</i> ,	is made <i>ἄ-μητορ</i> , <i>motherless</i> .
<i>ἄνερ</i> , <i>man</i> ,	<i>πολυ-ἄνορ</i> , <i>populous</i> .
<i>φρεν</i> , <i>mind</i> ,	<i>σω-φρον</i> , <i>sound-minded</i> .

d. Neuters in *μάτ* form adjectives in *μον*, less frequently in *μο*: thus,

from <i>πραγμάτ</i> , <i>deed</i> ,	is made <i>πολυ-πραγμον</i> , <i>busy</i> .
<i>σημάτ</i> , <i>sign</i> ,	<i>ἄσημον</i> , <i>without sign</i> (or <i>ἄσημο</i> , see § 526.)

e. Words of the separable declension not unfrequently take the suffix *ο*: thus,

from *λίμεν*, *harbour*, is made *ἄ-λίμεν-ο*, *harbourless*.

<i>ἄνερ</i> , <i>man</i> ,	<i>Ἀλεξ-ανδρ-ο</i> , <i>Alexander</i> .
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Sometimes two forms coexist, one in a consonant and one in *ο*; as, *πολυ-ανδρο* and *πολυ-ἄνορ*, *populous*; *ευ-τειχεσ* and *ευ-τειχεο*, *well-walled*.

542. If the second member of a compound adjective be a verb, the verbal root may remain unchanged: but more frequently some suffix is added, as *ο*, *εσ*, *το*, or less frequently *τ*: thus, from *πληγ*, *strike*, is made *κάτα-πληγ*, *timid*.

<i>ζυγ</i> , <i>yoke</i> ,	<i>συζυγ</i> (also <i>συζυγ-ο</i>), <i>yoked together</i> .
<i>κτεν</i> , <i>kill</i> ,	<i>πατρο-κτον-ο</i> , <i>killing one's father</i> .
<i>μάθ</i> , <i>learn</i> ,	<i>ἄ-μάθ-εσ</i> , <i>stupid</i> .
<i>δύ</i> , <i>enter</i> ,	<i>ἄ-δύ-το</i> , <i>not to be entered</i> .
<i>γνω</i> , <i>know</i> ,	<i>α-γνω-τ</i> , <i>unknown</i> .

In such compounds the verb is generally, but not exclusively, passive or intransitive. Sometimes the adjective is ambiguous*; thus, *πατροκτονο* means also *killed by one's father*; *α-βλάβ-εσ*, is *unharmful* and *harmless*; *ἄ-πειθ-εσ*, *disobedient* and *not-persuasive*; *ἄ-ποτο*, *not drinkable* and *never drinking*.

543. Compound substantives, partaking of the nature of substantives and adjectives, are made from verbal roots by addition of the suffixes denoting *agents*: as, *νεφελ-ηγερε-τα*, *cloud-col-*

* In accentuated Greek such ambiguous words are sometimes distinguished: as, *πατροκτόνος* (N. S.), *killing one's father*, but *πατρόκτονος*, *killed by one's father*: in the genitive, however, both become *πατροκτόνου*. The number of the words in which the distinction is made is, moreover, very limited.

lecting, from νεφέλα-, *cloud*, and ἄγερ-, *collect*; μηλο-βο-τηρ-, *sheep-feeding*. But these are chiefly poetical.

544. Feminine substantives of an abstract signification may be compounded with prepositions without undergoing any change of form: thus, from the fem. nouns βουλα-, *counsel*; δίκᾱ-, *right, suit at law*; ὁδο-, *road*, are formed the compounds ἐπι-βουλα-, *plot*; κατᾱ-δίκᾱ-, *sentence*; σύν-οδο-, *assembly*. In composition with other words than prepositions such feminines usually take the suffix ια, as αει-φύγ-ια-, *perpetual banishment*, from φύγα-, *flight*. Thus such words as συν-θε-σι-, *putting together*; ναυ-μάχ-ια-, *sea-fight*, may be regarded either as *derived* from the compound words, συν-θε-, *put together*; ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting at sea*, or *compounded* of σύν and θεσι-, ναυ- and μάχα-. They are usually treated as *derivatives*.

545. Compound verbs are only made by prefixing some preposition to a simple verb: the verb undergoes no change. Thus, from βάλλ-, *throw*; θε-, *put*, are made the compounds ἀπο-βάλλ-, *throw away*; συν-θε-, *put together*.*

546. The very numerous verbs apparently compounded of verbs and other words not prepositions are really derived from compound adjectives or substantives: thus,

from α priv. and δύνατο-, *able*, is made ἄ-δύνατο-, *unable*;

and thence is derived the verb ἄδύνατε-, *be unable*.

from ναυ-, *ship*, and μάχ-, *fight*, is made ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting by sea*;

and thence ναυμάχε-, *fight by sea*.

ευ-, *well*, εργ-, *work*, ευ-εργετα-, *benefactor*;

and thence ευεργετε-, *be a benefactor*.

σω-, *sound*, φρεν-, *mind*, σω-φρον-, *sound-minded*;

and thence σωφρονε-, *be sound-minded*.

The only exceptions to this statement are found in a few Epic participles, such as δακρυ-χεοντ-, *shedding tears*, from δακρυ-, *tear*, and χε-οντ-, *pouring*.

547. If the first syllable of the second element of a compound was short, it was sometimes lengthened, originally to avoid the concurrence of too many short syllables, and the practice was then extended to cases in which no such reason appears: thus, ἵππ-ηλάτα-, *driver of horses*; ἐπ-ωνύμο-, *surnamed*; ἄν-ωμοτο-, *un-*

* This process is less composition, strictly so called, than juxtaposition: see § 502.

sworn; φίλ-ηρετμο-, *fond of rowing*; ευ-ωδες-, *sweet-smelling*, are compounded of ελα-, *drive*; ονομ-ᾱτ-, *name*; ομο-, *swear*; ερετμο-, *oar*; οδ-, *smell*. To the same principle are due the long vowels in such words as ελᾱφη-βολο-, *shooting deer* (for ελᾱφο-βολο-).

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